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*The Grand
Seignor*



Count Teckley



*The Emperour
of Germany*



The Duke of Lorraine



The Visier Bassa

*Behold the Wounded Empire, Bleeding Lyes.
By Rebels Rage and Turkish Cruelties
But what's the cause? it springs from Christian war.
The Turkes Still Triumphs when the Christians jar.*

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
Turkish War

WITH THE
Germans and Poles :

OR,

An exact account of the State of the Present War, in *Hungary, Austria, Croatia, Moravia and Silesia*: Between *Leopold Emperor of Germany, &c.* and *Mahomet Han* the 4. of that name, and *Is. Emperor of the Turks*, in conjunction with Count *Tekely* and the *Hungarian Rebels*. Containing all the memorable transactions since the beginning of the War, As Battles, Sieges, Skirmishes, Treaties, Cessations, Truces, Denunciations of War, &c. but more especially what happened during the sixty days Siege of Vienna, and in the bloody Battle, by which it was relieved, with the overthrow of the *Turks*; both in that and the second great and memorable Fight before *Barkan*, at the taking that Garrison, &c.

All faithfully related according to the best and most authentick advice.

By J. S. Gent.

London, Printed for William Whitwood, next to the Crown Tavern in Duck Lane. 1684.

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THE EPISTLE
TO THE
READER.

Reader,

I Shall here present you with a
mournful Account of the afflicted
State of Hungaria, Austria, and
other Christian Countries, now
groaning under the Oppression of the
Turkish Sword, for at this time (as it
has been always observed, and indeed
the only Policy by which the Ottoman
Empire has arrived to its Extent and
Greatness) the present Emperour Ma-
homet Han, the Fourteenth Monarch
of the Turks, moved thereto for vain-
A glory,

To the Reader.

glory, and to get him a Name equal to that of his Ancestors ; an Ambition much sought by the Turkish Monarchs) taking the advantage of the Christians Divisions amongst themselves, (a thing alwayes fatal to Christendom, and a furtherance to the Ottoman Affairs, as giving their Arms a more easie progress, which Division the Turks impute to proceed from the Effects of their Prayers to their Impostor Mahomet, whom they stile their Intercessor) has for some years past wounded deep the Roman Empire, now grown weak by the many streams of Blood drawn by Civil Broils, and bandying against its powerful Christian Neighbours ; in-somuch that at this day those barbarous Infidels triumph and revel, not only in the Cities of Hungary and Croatia, but even in the chief Cities of Austria, the only Bulwark of the Empire ; to defend which, in former times, some Millions of Lives have been lost. And thus

To the Reader.

thus far have they advanced without any colour or warrant for their proceedings, more than a pretence of Piety, to assist the rebellious Hungars, under the Leading of their obstinate and turbulent General, Count Teckely, a man whom no Favours, Concessions, or Indulgences of his Lawful and Natural Prince can prevail upon, or work to a Submission or Reconciliation; but desirous of that pestilent Bain, Greatness, rather than go without it, he, with an unrelenting heart, dares wade to it through the Bowels of his bleeding Countrey, and help the Infidels in their Cruelty; though most are of opinion, and not without good grounds, that the Turk, having obtained his Ends, and glutted himself with the Treason, the Traytor will be of no farther use, and if sufficient to live, it will be past doubt in Consequence: for 'tis a true Maxim in Potentates, They love the Treason,

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son,

To the Reader.

son, but the Traytor they hate. And now, since upon the great Events of this War the Eyes of all men are fixed, (for indeed it concerns the whole Christian World) I have thought fit, for the better Information and Satisfaction of my Countrey-men, to give an impartial account of the Transactions and Events of the disastrous War, whose End is yet uncertain; for if the Infidels, now powerful in the Field, and strongly ingarrisoned in many commanding Cities, have not a Stop put to their Incroachment by the speedy uniting and combination of the Christian Princes, or from the immediate hand of Heaven, the German Empire will run a hazard to be greatly shattered and dismembred, if not totally lost, which Heaven prevent. And certainly, the miserable slaughters and captivities already made, ought to incline the most ambitious Prince, if not for his Neighbour's sake,

To the Reader.

sake, yet for his own, and his Countreys Preservation, and by timely opposing the Torrent, damm up that Stream, that with impetuous Violence seeks to overflow all before it, and be a warning to other Christian Nations, of what they must expect, if the Infidels are permitted to proceed, and uncontrouled, in a manner, made through Blood and Slaughter, destroying with Fire and Sword all pleasant Places as they pass, glorying in nothing more than to trample under foot, and tread upon the Necks of the distressed Christians; whom, like a Flock of Sheep, they drive before them like Wretches destined for slaughter, or perpetual Bondage, at the pleasure of the Tyrant. But to come nearer to my purpose;

Reader, I shall in this Tract present you with the Series of the War, as it has been transacted, either in

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Bat-

To the Reader.

Battels, Skirmishes, burning of Towns and Villages, Sieges, Ravages, taking of Prisoners, Contributions, and Exactions, the numbers of the slain, as they occur, and divers other Matters, but more especially the Siege of the great City of Vienna, so long the Imperial Seat of the German Empire, and chief City of Austria, relating exactly, as it has come to my hand, the divers passages happening during the said Siege.

Lastly, I shall present you with a brief Compendium of Turkish Cruelties both in Peace and War, to such Christians as they carry into miserable Bondage; and many other things which I here for brevities sake omit to mention; but shall at large in the following History expose to view. And so with my hearty Prayers to Almighty God to put a stop to the progress of this Tyrant, by sending a
Spi-

To the Reader.

*Spirit of Unity and Concord amongst
the Christian Princes, that all as one
man, they may unite their Forces for
the preservation of what yet remains
free in Christendom.*

Reader, I remain

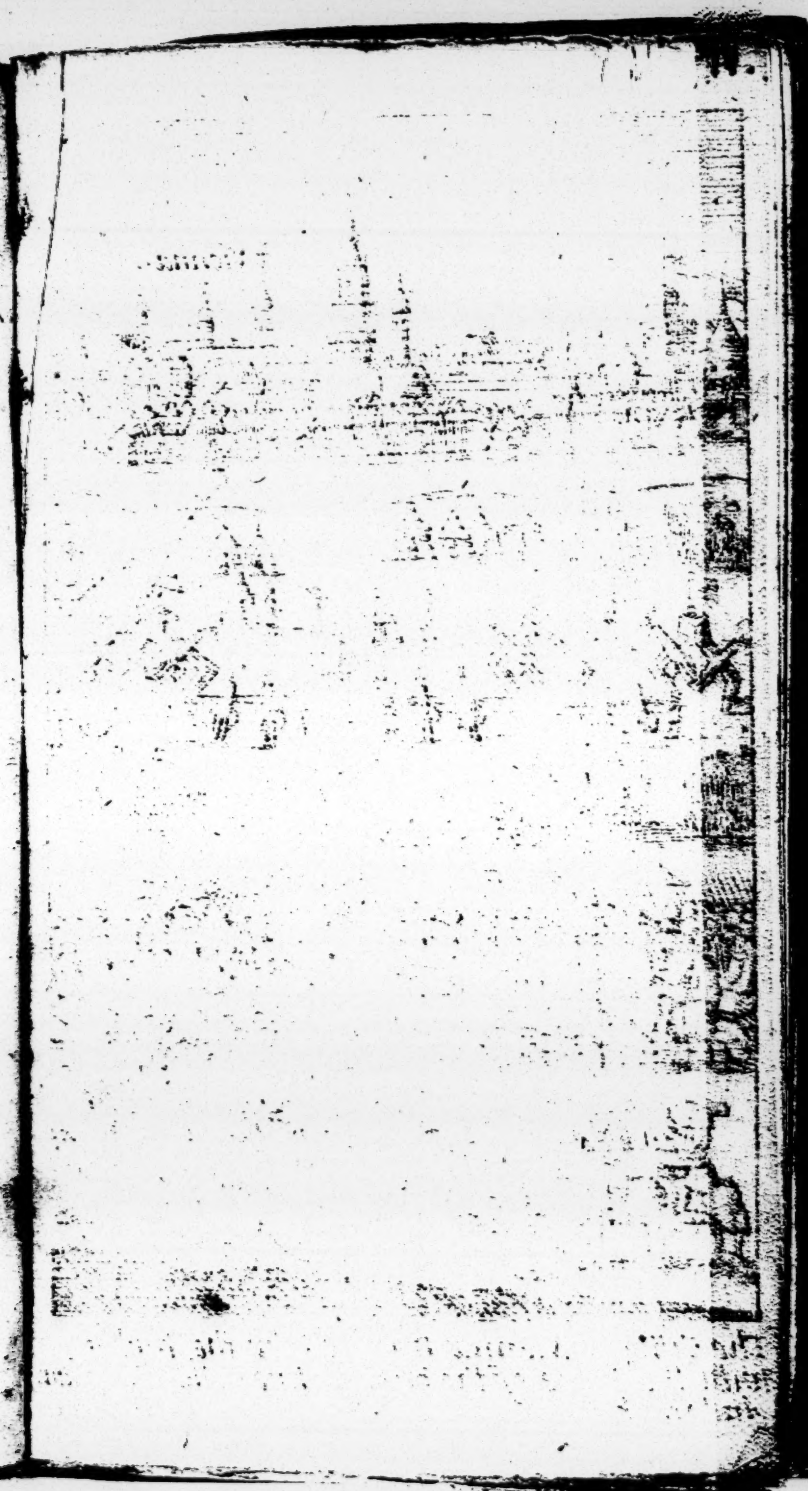
Yours to serve You,

J. S.

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NO.





*The Cittie of Vienna Beseiged by the turkes.
with the forme of the battle between the christian
And turkes*

THE STATE
OF THE
Present War

Between the

Turks and Imperials

I N

HUNGARIA, AUSTRIA, &c.

THE *Grand Seignior*, having a long time sought for an opportunity to incroach upon *Christendom*, he, in order to effect the same, by sundry means tempted the *Hungarian* Male-contents, prone enough of themselves to take up Arms against their Lawful Sovereign, under the specious pretences of Liberty of Conscience, free Exercise in Religion, and casting off the Im-

perial Jurisdiction, in renouncing Obedience to the Emperour. And to carry on that Design, allured *Teckely*, their Ring-leader, with many specious Promises, to rise in Rebellion; who, ambitious of Preferment and Advancement to the Title of Prince of *Transylvania*, or King of *Hungaria*, more than any motive to promote, preserve, or propagate the Reformed Religion, drawing after him a great number of his Followers, seized upon many Villages, and by Surprise, took some Fortresses in *Crotia*, and the Borders of *Hungary* on that side, which drew a great number of the disaffected to take part with him: So that he became formidable ere the News of the Rebellion had reached the Emperours Ears, being all along assisted under-hand by the Turks with Money and Munition, notwithstanding there was peace between the two Empires. But certain it is that, the ancient saying is most apparent, *viz.* That the *Turks* never keep any League longer than it tends to their Advantage.

To heighten the Design, whilst the *Turks* on the one part were casting in Thoughts

Thoughts the future War, the Christian Princes were as earnestly involved in a War amongst themselves, rather seeking to destroy each other then mindful of the common Enemy, who all the while was undermining the *Roman* Empire; till at length his Imperial Majesty perceiving the drift of the *Ottoman* Sultan, used his Diligence to frustrate his Design, first by immediately dispatching Orders to his Ambassador at the Port to complain of the Bassa's of *Buda* and *Effen*, for assisting his Rebel-Subjects, and to desire that a right Understanding might be continued between the two Empires, and the Peace inviolably observed; and at the same time published divers Edicts or Declarations, expressing his Willingness to pardon the Rebels if they would return to their former Obedience; as likewise, how ready he was to satisfy his Subjects of that his Hereditary Country of *Hungaria* in all their reasonable Demands, and would allow them a competent number of Churches, wherein they should have the free exercise of their Religion, with such Privileges as his Roman Catholick Subjects of that Kingdon injoyed. In
 answer

answer to the first he received many fair Promises, and from the Grand *Vizier*, an assurance of an amicable Correspondence, right Understanding, and an inviolable League between the two Empires; with a Promise, that no farther Assistance should be given to the *Hungarian* Rebels; but, that if upon inquiry the *Bassas*, *Sanzacks*, or Governours of any Garrison in *Hungaria*, or on the Frontiers, should understand or openly assist the Rebels, he or they should incur the Grand Seigniors high Displeasure, and consequently, be punished with Death; though at the same time the *Bassa* of *Buda* had private orders from the Port to countenance the Rebels, and keep them in Heart till matters were Ripe for the *Turkish* Sword to put in.

The effects of the second device, or intention of the Emperour to countermine the *Turk*, succeeded no better, or indeed rather worse; for although some honest Persons, and many of the *Hungarian* Gentry, who had been unadvisedly drawn into the Rebellion, did embrace the Imperial Grace and Favour, laying down their Arms, and retiring to their
 respective

respective Habitations, yet *Teckely* and his followers, who had absolutely, as most imagine, determined to have no Peace (had the Emperour granted more than themselves demanded) held out to oppose, whom divers Troops were sent under the command of Count *Caprara*, and other Captains, to repress them, and another Edict published, to oblige them to come in, promising them a Palatine of their own Nation; and that in case of Offices and Places of Trust, no distinction should be made between his Subjects of either Religion.

Upon these Proposals, the *Turks* fearing the Malecontents might come to the Emperours Propositions, and that by their dissenting their Leaders, and laying down their Arms, might hinder their Designs, they resolved to be fishing whilst the Water was troubled; and thereupon began to take off the vizard and appear more openly to countenance the Rebellion, the great *Bassa* sending Supplies of Men and Money to the Rebels frequently: and when a second complaint was made at the Port, by the Count *Caprara*, the Imperial Ambassador there residing,

ding, he found the face of Things changed, and War silently threatned. The Grand Seignior having throughout his *Asian* and *African* Territories caused Men to be raised, and summoned such as held Land of him to serve in the War, to repair with Horse and Arms to the general Rendezvous near *Constantinople*, hanging out the Horse taile, thereby signifying himself intended to take the Field.

The Emperour, advised of these Preparations, drew several Detachments out of his Army, incamped near the *Rhine* to have an Eye upon the *French*, who had possessed themselves of *Strasburg*, an Imperial free City: the Forces were sent under the leading of the Count *Staremberg* to joyn Count *Capnara*; who with a Body of 7000 had secured the Passes of the *Waag*, and a Commission directed to the Palatine to raise the Ban, and the Arrear Ban of the Kingdom, whilst the electoral Princes met at *Oldenburg*, to consult what measures were to be taken in order to the preservation of *Hungaria*, and quieting the Rebellion, being earnestly pressed thereto by his Imperial Majesty.

Things

Things being at this pass, divers Skirmishes passed between Parties in *Hungaria*, with various Success, when as ^{Count Tscholy} to strengthen himself, and the better to Ingratiate with the *Hungarians*, he having married the Princess *Ragozki*, and received a new supply from the *Bassa* of *Offen*, which *Bassa* with 15000 *Turks* had likewise took the Field; he drew down before *Chaschan*, and, after six or seven days battering it, had it surrendered; the Garrison being permitted to depart with Bag and Bagage; heightned with this Success, he braved the Imperial General, being by his own Faction saluted King of *Hungary*, and to secure his Wives Patrimony, put a strong Garrison into *Mongasa*, summoning the *Hungarian* Nobility and Gentry to attend him in Arms at a general Rendevouz near *Levents*; but, they weighing their Duty & Allegiance to their Sovereign, few of them came; whereupon Parties were sent out to burn and plunder the Houses of divers of them, one of which Parties Count *Strasoldo* meeting with, utterly defeated them, killing sixty on the Place and taking 100 Prisoners.

During

During these Transactions, the *Vizier Bissa* having drawn 20000 Horse and Foot into the Field, besieged *Zathmar*; and Count *Tekely* sat down before *Esperies*, which he upon the first Summons had surrendered into his Hands; and after that besieged *Lewents*: the Rumour of which did not a little alarm the Imperialists, when, the better to stay the Progress of the Enemy, and to prevent the *Transylvanian* Princes joyning with *Tekely*, who for that purpose had mustered 11000 Horse and Foot, the greatest part of them *Tartars*, who had a little before passed the *Neijster*. The Imperial Troops in *Moravia*, *Silesia*, and *Behemia*, together with the Troops in the other Hereditary Countries of the Empire, marched to *Waag* to reinforce the Imperial Camp, upon which *Teckely*, doubting the Success of their Arms, sent his Deputies to Count *Caprara*, to desire that he might send to the Emperour to treat about a Truce, and that in order thereto he might have Passports of safe Conduct allowed him whom he should employ in that Affair, the which, after some difficulty, he obtained, and a Cessation for six weeks

weeks was concluded; but, *Teckely* finding the Power of the *Turks* increase, and having 1000 *Janizaries* allow'd him for the Guard of his Person, though at the same time there was an evil Understanding between him and the Prince of *Transylvania*, the latter being jealous that the former would be by the Grand Seignior invested in his Principality. He, I say, notwithstanding, adventured to break the Truce e're it was half expir'd, by committing divers Hostilities, burning and destroying many Villages; Then fetching a Compass about, he covered with his Army *Villecke*, whilst the *Bassa* of *Buda* besieged it with 25000 *Turks* and *Tartars*, which City made a long and brave Resistance, but in the end, perceiving no releif at hand, and most of their Provision and Ammunition spent, they capitulated with the besieged; the Souldiers and Townsmen doing it without the consent of the Governour, and on the sixteenth of September 1682 surrendered it into the hands of the *Bissa*, and all but the Governour suffered to March out with Bag and Bagage, the Governour by reason of his not consenting to sign the

Capitulation

Capitulation he was made a Prisoner of War.

To this Town *Teckely* layed claim, alledging that the Grand Seignior had promised that such Places as were taken in *Hungary* during the War, should be furnished with *Hungarian* Garisons, which occasioned a sharp Contest between them; when, after divers considerations and debates, wherein they appeared to be jealous of each other, it was concluded, to end the debate, that the Place should be demolished, which with fire and blowing up was accordingly done, and all the Walls levelled with the Ground; at what time *Lewents*, a Place not tenable, being much consternated upon the nearness of so formidable an Army, was both by its Inhabitants and the Imperial Garison abandoned, and thereupon possessed by the Enemy; and Count *Caprara* finding himself far inferiour in strength and number, raised his Camp near *Atsol*, and retired towards *St. Croix*, to joyn the *Hungarian* Palatine, who had drawn a considerable Body into the Field, and incamped near *Torney*. About which time advice came from the Count *Caprara*.

prara, to inform his Imperial Majesty, that in consideration *Warradine* and *Rabb* two of the strongest Pieces in *Hungary* might be surrendered, the Grand Seignior would renew the League for the space of twenty Years, but this being look'd upon only as an Artifice to gain time, and that if the *Turks* possessed those important Places all the rest would be easily gotten, there was nothing farther negotiated as to that affair.

Winter growing on, the *Turks* and *Hungarian* Rebels having seized themselves of the Fortresses of *Atsol*, *Neusol*, *Schminitz* and *Cremnitz*, by a Command from the *Vizier* of *Buda*, abandoned them, as either not thinking them tenable, or that the charge in maintaining them would be greater then the advantage ; yet e're they left them, they blew up the Works, broke down the Walls, and dismantled most of the Houses, carrying away divers Persons Prisoners to *Buda*, *Grand Novagrade* and other Garrisons adjacent.

This being in general the State of Affairs, and of this War, *Anno* 1680, 1681 and 1682, I shall for the time ensuing take a more exact Survey of particular Transactions.

The

The Emperour, finding by this time that there was no Faith amongst the Infidels, and little or none to be given to the fair pretences of his Rebels, who still pretended they took up Arms for the preserving and maintaining their Religion and Liberties, which the *Turkish Sultan* assured them by his *Bassas*, should be both enjoy'd, if his and their Arms prevailed, and finding his own Forces too weak to oppose so great a Torrent as was flowing from all Parts of the *Turkish Empire*, against the Spring, he negotiated by his Ministers an offensive and defensive League with the King of *Poland*; which upon the first motion, found great opposition by the perverse Party, assembled in the Diet, who are ever desirous to keep peace with the *Turks*, by reason their Hereditary Estates lye on the Frontiers, and are subject to be spoyl'd by the *Turks* Garrisons: but upon the arrival of Count *Walslein*, his Imperial Majesties Ambassador in that great Affair; they seemed more pliable, and gave order for the Ambassador's reception in the most splendid manner, passing a Decree that 20000 Men should be instantly raised,

ed, for the defence of the Kingdom; and that although the Diet should break up abruptly by reason of the Protestation of any of the Deputies, (which often happens, for if any of them protest against the proceedings, the Diet is dissolved, unless his Assent can within 24 hours be procur'd,) the said Decree should stand good.

The Negotiation in the *Polish* Court going on successfully, Count *Teckely* fell to his former Artifices, feigning himself desirous of nothing more than to come to a Peace with the Emperour, signifying by his Secretary to the Imperial Ministers, that it had for some time past been his chiefest care and business to prolong the Truce, and perswade the *Turks* to a Compliance, and that in order thereto, he had written to the Grand Signior, insomuch that he hoped an Honourable Peace might be on the part of the Emperour obtain'd.

These overtures made many hope that himself would at least come in and accept the offered Grace, Pardon, and Favour of his Imperial Majesty, but such hopes soon after vanished, for *Teckely* perceiv-
ing

ing that a League would be concluded between the Emperour and King of *Poland*, having daily notice of the Advances towards it from such of his Faction as resided at the *Polonian* Court, he caused the Estates of *Hungary*, as many as were under the Jurisdiction of his Arms, to assemble at *Caschau*, where they, to the number of six, met; and the end for which they were assembled openly declared, which was in these or the like Words delivered by the Adjutant or Speaker; *viz.* Forasmuch as the said Count had, to the hazard of his Life and Fortune, adventured in all Dangers to maintain the War for the Protection and Preservation of their Religion and Liberties, and was ready at all times to spend his Life on that occasion, it therefore behoved them in Gratitude to consider his Services past, and have in mind the prospect of what he might farther advantage them in, and that it was no time now to look back, seeing they had all so highly incurred the Emperour's Displeasure; or if they should, then they would break their Words with the *Grand Seigneur*, whose powerful Army would suddenly

denly be upon them, and that without a Head they could not subsist without Faction and Division amongst themselves; therefore if they made choice of one, they could not better do than to chuse the Count, a Man, as he said, not only of approved Valour and Conduct, but a Man approved of by the *Grand Seignior*, and beloved by the neighbouring *Bassa's*; insomuch that they need not fear the Emperour's Indignation, for that they should always have a power at hand able to repell his Forces; and as for their Liberties, Religion, and an easie Tribute, they might assure themselves; the *Grand Seignior*, having solemnly vowed not to alter any thing in the former two, nor suppress or be exacting in the latter, designing no more than a bare Acknowledgment of his Sovereignty for the two first Years.

This Oration ended, many were surprized, as not expecting any such matter, though divers of his Faction highly approved it; saying, he ought and should be their Prince, and by Threats and Clamors carried it, using divers Ceremonies to confirm him therein, and soon after, he

he was saluted as such by the *Bassa's*, who sent to congratulate him: when proud of his unjust Title, he sent out Parties into divers part of the Kingdom to spoil and plunder such as were not consenting to his Promotion, or refus'd to acknowledge him in that capacity.

By this time the Emperour had concluded an Offensive and Defensive League with his Electoral Highness of *Bavaria*, by which the latter was to raise 10000 Men for the Service of the Empire, the Charges after they are raised to be defrayed by the Emperour; and his Electoral Highness at his own Charge to maintain 3000 more in the Emperour's Service against the *Turk* in *Hungary*.

Whilst *Teckely* and the *Turks* domin'd in *Hungary*, an Express arrived at *Vienna*, sent by the Count *Caprara*, the Emperours Ambassador, then residing at *Adrianople*, to acquaint his Majesty that he had held a Conference with the *Aga* of the *Janizaries*, the said *Aga* had demanded of him, whether the Emperour his Master did accept of the Proposals, that some time since had been made by the Grand Seignior, viz. That his Im-

perial

perial Majesty should yield to the *Grand Seignior* the Fortresses of *Commo-ra* and *Rabb*, with the Islands of *Schuts*, *Rabaw*, and *Setin*, and that in consideration thereof, the *Grand Seignior* would renew the Peace with his Imperial Majesty, and that He the said Count *Caprara* had returned for answer, that he had not received any Instructions from his Imperial Majesty relating to these Proposals, much less, Orders to agree to them. To which the proud *Aga* replied, That seeing these things could not be obtained by Treaty, nor they grant the *Grand Seignior's* Demands, he would proceed to obtain them by Fire and Sword; and thereupon ordering the Count to return to his Lodging, he went directly to the *Grand Vizier*, and inform'd him what answer he had received to his Proposals, saying, that there were no hopes of obtaining their desires by Treaty. This advice being transmitted by the *Vizier* to the *Grand Seignior*, he in a great rage commanded the same afternoon the Horse tail to be hung out upon a Pole, which is an infallible token that the *Grand Seignior* or the *Grand Vizier* intend to take the

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Field,

Field, and, as it were, a tacit denuncia-
tion of War, being a *memorandum* of the
Turks rudeness in their original. He like-
wise dispatched away Orders to the *Tar-*
tarian Kam, commanding him thereby
to draw together his dispersed Forces, and
with all the celerity imaginable march
towards *Hungaria*, there to meet him up-
on his arrival. The like Orders he cau-
sed to be dispatched to the *Vavods*, or
Princes of *Valachia*, *Moldavia*, and *Tran-*
sylvania, enjoyning also Count *Teckely* to
be ready early in the Spring, with the
greatest Power he could draw together;
appointing the *Aga* of the *Janizaries* to
march with the Avant-guard of the Ar-
my, on the 28th of *March*, himself in-
tending with the Gross of his Army, by
this time assembled out of *Asia*, *Anatolia*,
Egypt the greater and lesser, out of *Pelo-*
ponnesus, *Bosna*, *Bulgaria*, *Servia*, *Epirus*,
and other Countries under his subjec-
tion, to the number of 180000 Horse and
Foot ; and for his reception gave order
for erecting a stately House at *Belgrade*.
And the better to expose himself in his
proper Colours, and appear a Turk, he
caused this denuntiation of War, boast-
ing

ing and Blasphemous: A Copy of which I shall give you *verbatim*, as 'tis credibly related to be faithfully translated out of *High Dutch*, and intituled,

*A Declaration, or Denunciation
of W A R;*

Which *Sultan Mahomet* the 4th, present Emperour of the *Turks*, sent to the Emperour of *Germany*, dated *March 25. 1683.* from *Adrianople*, just as the *Baron Saphonara*, his Imperial Majesty's Minister, had his last Audience of the Prince *Vizier*, wherein the said Minister could not comply with the unreasonable Demands of the *Turk*; which caused the *Grand Seignior* to transmit the same to his Imperial Majesty.

The Denuntiation, &c.

MAhomet the 4th. Son of Emperours, and of the Famous and Renowned God, Emperour of the *Turks*, King of *Greece*, *Macedonia*, *Moldavia*, *Samaria*, and *Hegha*, King of the
B 2 great

great and lesser Egypt, King of all the Inhabitants of the Earth, and Prince of the Earthly Paradise, acknowledged Prince, and Son of Mahomet, Preserver of the Cities of Hungaria, Possessor of the Sepulchre of your God, Lord of all the Emperours of the World, from the rising of the Sun to the going down thereof, King of all Kings, Lord of the Tree of Life, Conquerour of the Melonian Hegeley and the City of Prolenix, great Persecutor of the Christians, and all wicked People, Joy of the flourishing World, Commander and Guardian of your crucified God, Lord of the multitude of Heathens :

We command you to greet the Emperour Leopold, in case he desire it, and you are a Friend to our Majesty, whose Power we will extend very far : You have for some time past acted to our prejudice, and violated Our Friendship, though We have not offended you by War or otherwise ; You have taken Counsel and Advice with other Kings
and

and Princes how to shake off your yoke, in which you have proceeded very indiscreetly, and thereby have exposed your People to fear and danger, who have nothing now to expect but Death, which you have brought upon your selves; for I declare I will make my self your Master, and pursue you from East to West, and extend my Majesty to the End of the World. In the procedure of all which, you shall find my Power exerted to your extreme Prejudice, and shall feel the dreadful Effects of my wrath. And since you have put your hopes and trust in the strength of some Towns and Castles, I have given command to overthrow them, and trample under my Horses Feet all that is delightful in your Eyes, leaving you no room hereafter to make Friendship with me, nor suffer you to keep any fortified Place wherein to put your trust, for I have resolved forthwith to destroy you and all your People, and to despoil you of the German Empire, after my Will and Pleasure, leaving in the Empire a sad remembrance of my dreadful Sword; that it may publicly appear that I have established my Religion therein, and pursued your crucified God, whose wrath I fear not, nor his

coming to defend and deliver you out of my hands; but will condemn your Sacred Priests to the Plow, and suffer the Breasts of your Wives and Matrons to be sucked by Dogs and other Beasts: You will do well to forsake your Religion, or I will give order to consume you with Fire. This is enough to let you understand my Will, if you will be so wise as to know it.

This vain-glorious and blasphemous belching against Heaven and Earth, did not at all terrifie his Imperial Majesty, as to his own particular, being a Prince of undaunted Courage, and unshaken Resolution, yet grieved, as indeed all Christians ought, and highly concerned to hear the Worlds Redeemer, in whose hands are all the corners of the Earth, who holds the Winds in the hollow of his Hands, and restrains the deep as with a Bridle, in whole Power is all the Breath of Life, and who can with a word dissolve all things into *Chaos*, reviled and blasphemed by this River Leviathan, this peice of dust and ashes, but man at most, and subject to all Infirmities; but when the Almighty designs to punish his people,

ple, it has been frequently observed that he raises up such like Instruments, yet when he has scourged them sufficiently casts the rod into the fire, as in this case may be expected, and is by Prophecies both sacred and moral foretold.

His Imperial Majesty following the precedent of *Hezekia* King of *Juda* when *Rabshakeh* in the like manner with blasphemies upbraided him with the want of Power in the God whom he served to deliver him out of the hands of his master the King of *Assyria*, he first committed his cause to God, and relied upon him for protection, causing publick Prayers and Fasting to be observed, and then communicated the matter to the Electoral Princes at *Ratisbone*, requiring them not to be wanting in their duty, to defend the Empire; and above the rest pressed his Electoral Highness of *Brandenburg*, as the best able, to send a considerable force into the field, sending to the Vice-roy of *Crotia* and *Palatine* of *Hungary* to draw together what forces they could; from whom he received an answer, that the Estates and Gentry of either Countrey would raise so great a

Summ of money as should maintain 10000 in his Imperial service, with which the Emperor seemed highly pleased; and having notice that Count *Teckely* began to draw his Troops out of their Winter quarters, he dispatched three new raised Regiments of foot and one of Horse to joyn with his forces in *Hungary*, resolving to carry on the War on that side with all imaginable vigour.

About this time notice was given that the *Turks* were building 50 Boats and small Vessels near *Buda*, and an 100 at *Belgrade* and *Effeck*, to bridge over the *Danube*, and transport Provision and Ammunition as occasion should require, and the *Seignior Hoffnon* who was sent by his Imperial Majesty to treat with Count *Teckely* about a Cessation in order to a Peace, returned without being able to effect any thing, declaring that the said Count, upon an order received from the *Grand Seignior*, had not only broken off the Treaty, but was with all diligence raising what forces he could to prosecute the War, so that all hopes of accommodation vanished, he expecting daily a great power of *Turks* and *Tartars* to joyn him;

him; to prevent which, Orders were given to break down the great Bridges over the *Danube*, and in their stead to bridge it with boats.

Notwithstanding the preparations of *Teckely* to take the field, yet the better to excuse himself of his acting against the Emperor after so many Concessions and so much Grace offered, he, before the breaking up of the Diet at *Caschau* made this Oration, *viz.* That what he had done was for the maintaining of their Liberties and Religions, and that he had undergone many dangers which he could not have borne out against so potent a Prince had he not been assisted by the *Ottoman* forces, yet with the knowledge and approbation of the Vizier of *Buda* he had some time past made a Cessation with the Emperor, and ever since used his utmost endeavours to continue a Peace between him and the *Grand Seignior*. And that therein the *Grand Seignior* on his part had accepted his mediation, and that for compleating it he intended nothing more than to send Deputies to treat with such as his Imperial Majesty should appoint, as also to the Port to dispose the

Grand Seignior to a more ready compliance, but that the Protestants ought to be restored to the Churches they have been dispossessed of, and the Estates must think of a way to raise 40000 Crowns, which according to a late treaty with the *Grand Seignior* are to be paid him annually by way of tribute; and to make provision for the Troops he should be obliged to keep on foot, for the service of that Kingdom and do homage to himself as Prince of the upper *Hungary*, and for such as refused to submit thereto, it was best for them for their own Safety to retire out of the Countrey. Upon which most of the Nobility acknowledged him as Prince of upper *Hungary*; and to make himself the more absolute, he caused money with his Effiges and Inscription to be coined, and pass as current throughout that Territory, to which he lays claim, by the approbation and confirmation of the *Bassa* of *Offen*.

Upon his acknowledgment *Teckely* sent his Ambassador to the Port, as he had before determined, and to accompany him the Estates chose for their Deputy the *Seiur Szirmai*, who had in his instru-
cti-

ctions given him by the Estates, these words, *viz* That the Kingdom of *Hungary*, which had been reduced to a low and miserable Estate, was now, by the Blessing of God upon the Indefatigable endeavours of Count *Teckely* and by the favour and protection of the Port, happily re-established; and withall commanded him to make a due acknowledgment thereof to the *Grand Seignor* and his Ministers.

These proceedings greatly holding all men in suspence, the *Swiss Cantons* sent to the Emperor to offer him two thousand men at their own charge, and upon his request gave him leave to levy forces at his own charge within their Territories, whilst frequent councils were held at *Vienna*, where the Emperor for the most part was present, for the management of the Summers War, all hopes of Cessation or Accomodation being laid aside; for by this time the *Turks* began to be abroad in considerable Bodies, a Party of which made a descent upon the Isle of *Schuts*, where they burnt a Village, killed about 30 persons, and carryed into miserable captivity about 100 more.

The *Turk* resolved upon the war; yet
fearing

fearing the Emperour's conjunction with *Poland*, used many indeavours to avert the Diet of that Kingdom from consenting thereto ; and finding fair means would not work upon them, he sent a *Chians*, who on the 26 of *March* 1683, demanded passage through that Kingdom for 50000 *Tartars*, who, as he said, were on their march to attend the *Grand Seignior* upon his arrival in *Hungary*, threatening them both if they refuse or enter into Alliance with his Imperial Majesty, though the Diet gave small regard to what he delivered, resolving to proceed in complying with the demands of the Emperor, and to conclude the treaty with Count *Walstin* the Imperial Ambassador.

Affairs thus standing, a misunderstanding happened between Count *Teckely* and the *Bassa* of *Buda*, the latter insisting to have a Gate of *Caschau* delivered to such *Janizaries* as he should send thither, as likewise to have the Governour of *Villeck*, whom the Count held prisoner since the taking of that place ; both which *Teckely* refused : but in the end the difference was concluded, which

which else might have redounded to the advantage of the Imperialists.

The long expected Alliance with the Crown of *Poland* being fully agreed and concluded, the League offensive and defensive was signed on the first of *April* 1683. by Count *Walstin* his Imperial Majesties Ambassador on the one part, and by the Commissioners of the Kingdom of *Poland* on the other; by which treaty the Emperor obliges himself to act with an Army of 60000 Horse and Foot against the *Turks*, and the King of *Poland* is thereby obliged to have 40000 men in the field to assist the Emperor in the War, of which the Diet have approved, notwithstanding the Threats of the *Chians*, that the *Tartars* with a Body of 70000 men will fall into that Kingdom, and use there all manner of Hostilities.

The further particulars of this treaty are these, besides the forces aforesaid, either Potentate is obliged to have in the field, the Emperor is to pay the *Polonian* King in present Money Twelve Thousand Florins, and that his Imperial Majesty and the Queen Dowager of *Poland*,
do

do relinquish all pretensions of right they have or might have to the Crown of *Poland*, and that neither the Emperor nor King of *Poland* do enter into a treaty or conclude a Peace with the *Grand Seignior* without each others Approbation and Consent.

The time for Action drawing nigh, a great Council of war was held at *Vienna* on the 9th of *April* 1683, in order to take such measures as might be advantageous to the Empire in this Summers Campaign; upon whose sitting, the Margrave of *Baden*, whom the Emperor had sent to take a view of *Commora*, *Raab*, the Isle of *Schuts*, and other places of importance, arrived and made his report, declaring in what condition the fortifications were, and in how good a posture of defence; after which the Council proceeded to appoint the place of Rendezvous for the Army to be at *Presburg*, and to approve of the Emperors choice in nominating the Duke of *Lorrain* Commander in chief of his Army, to be employed against the *Turks*, and resolved that it was convenient and altogether necessary that a Body of men should be kept in
pay

pay in *Crotia*, under the command of the Viceroy, th e better to secure those Countries, from the incursion of the *Turks* and *Tartars*, who were rallying on that side to burn and plunder. They further concluded, that it was convenient that General *Schuts* should immediatly march with 7000 men to joyn with the Prince *Lubomirski*, who was advanced with 6000 Polish Horse for the service of the Emperor, and that the Hungarian Troops consisting of a body of 25000 Horse and Foot Joyning with them, should Act upon the *Waag*, to prevent the *Turks* and Rebels from ioyning, and to hinder any Incursion that otherwise might be made. That another body of 6000 men should incamp on the *Waag* near *Leopoldstat*, and in case they perceive the *Turks* to have a design upon that place, to put themselves into it: and besides this, it was further ordered, that ten or twelve thousand men should be posted upon the Frontiers of *Morovia* and *Silesia* to secure those Countries against the incursion of the *Turks*.

The Spring being now far advanced, Count *Teckely* impatient of longer lying still,

still, having drawn his Troops under the Walls of *Caschau*, dispatcht a Messenger to the Bassa of *Buda* for a supply of 5000 horse, that so he might invade the Country of *Silecia*; with which number he was supplied, and at the same time he sent his Mandates to the Nobility of the upper *Hungary*, to attend him in Armes as their Prince; but most of them sent their excuses, desiring him not to involve them in such Danger and Hazard, but rather accept a Sum of Money in Lieu of their service, the which, of some he accepted, but of others refused, saying, they secretly envied his Advantage, and held correspondency with the *Imperialists*, therefore he thought it not good to trust them out of his sight, threatening them with Military Execution if they did not instantly repair to his Standard.

The King of *Poland* being hastened by the Imperial Minister residing at his Court, upon the conclusion of the Offensive and Defensive League, used such diligence in raising men for the Service of the War, and summoning the Ban and Arrear-ban of that Kingdom to attend

tend him on the 20th of *May*, he mustered an Army of 35000 men near *Leopol*, with a design immediately to invade *Caminnice*, a strong Place taken from the *Turks*, who about two Years since surprized it, but at this time was diverted, upon notice that the Fore-runners of the *Turks* Army were arrived at *Belgrade*, and that the Grand *Vizier* was but four days march behind, with a Body of 60000 Men, and that 25000 *Tartars* had passed the *Neister*; yet he sent to Count *Teckely* to acquaint him that he had made an Offensive and Defensive League with the Emperor, and to let him know, that unless he immediatly made his Peace with his Imperial Majesty, he should be obliged to treat him as his Enemy, to which the Count returned Answer, that he had used his endeavour at the Port for an Accommodation, but found the *Grand Seignior* altogether averse thereto; and that without his Consent he could not, neither would, enter upon any further Treaty, or conclude a Peace, he having plighted his Faith to the contrary: therefore if his Majesty of *Poland* did invade his Territories, he would do
his

his utmost to defend them, and oppose the Invader with all his Power; and thereupon gave Order for the passing six thousand Horse and Foot over the *Danube*, to joyn a Body of *Turks* that wer coming down, who in Conjunction are to have an Eye upon that part of the upper *Hungary*, bordering on the Territories of the King of *Poland*, and sent out divers Convoys to fetch in Corn and other Provision into his Camp, resolving to expect the coming of the Grand Vizier, whilst in the mean time the Palatine of *Hungary* and Vice-roy of *Crotia*, were drawing the Forces of those Countries into a Body to joyn the *Imperialists*, who daily repaired to the place of Rendez-vous.

These things passing, the Treaty between the Emperour and the Elector of *Brandenburg*, was pressed by the Imperial Minister residing at that Court, with all earnestness, to which his Electoral Highness appeared no way averse, but desired time to consider what Methods he should take in order to his raising and maintaining such Forces as was on the part of the Emperour required, to
assist

assist him in his Wars against the *Turk*, which gave all men hopes of what after ensued, *viz.* That an offensive and defensive League would be the consequence of that Treaty.

The 6th of *May* being come, his Imperial Majesty, accompanied with the Duke of *Lorrain*, the Elector of *Bavaria*, and other Princes of the Empire, came to *Presburg*, to take a view of the Army, and to see them drawn up into Battalia, and exercise in warlike Discipline: the List of which Forces, as it was published, running thus.

According to the List taken by the Command of the Duke of *Lorrain*, the Emperour has in Pay twenty seven Regiments of Foot, making together 55700 Men whereof 25296 were at the general Rendezvous near *Presburg*, 4692 in the upper *Hungary*, 2040 in *Jabulanca* on the Frontier of *Hungary*, 2040 at *Leopoldstade* on the *Waag*, 364 in *Austria*, 2040 at *Vienna*, 13912 in the Empire, and 2040 in *Bohemia*. In the Emperour's Pay is likewise seventeen Regiments of Horse, amounting to 13600 Men, seven Regiments of Dragoons, consisting of 5600
Men,

Men, and four Regiments of *Croats* consisting of 3200 Men, whereof 15200 are at the General Rendezvouz, 800 in the upper *Hungary*, 400 in *Jabulunca*, 2400 at *Leopalstadt*, 800 in *Austria*, and 2800 in the Empire. So that the general List of Horse and Foot appears to be thus, at the general Rendezvouz 39696, in the Empire 16712, in the upper *Hungary* 7532, &c. in all making 78540 Men, Horse and Foot, not accounting the Troops under the Command of the Palatine of *Hungary*, nor those commanded by the Vice-Roy of *Crotia*, nor the 600 *Polish* horse brought into the service of the Emperour by the Prince *Lubomirski*, over the Army in *Hungary*, or to Act there against the *Turks*, *Tartars*, and Rebels.

The Emperour appointed the Duke of *Lorrain Generalissimo*, impowering him to Act as he saw occasion, for the advantage of the Empire, without expecting any orders from Court, unless upon special occasion, declaring his resolution to carry on the War with all imaginable vigour, hoping the Princes of the Empire and other Christian Princes, would

would freely imbarque themselves in the Action, seeing it not only concerned the Empire, but indeed all Christendom; For that the Grand Seignior aided not his Rebels for pity sake, as he gave out, but took hold of the opportunity to incroach upon the Christian Princes, and if possible, to over-run all Christendom; which he hoped God would never permit to fall into the hands of so cruel and unmerciful an Infidel.

This discourse ended, the Emperour admonished such chief Commanders as were present to play the men, saying, that he would be always ready to reward the Valiant, and with the same Willingness punish the Coward. After which he rode about the Camp to take a view of the Order of his Men, and confessed himself highly satisfied in their Promptness and Aptness to handle their Arms and manage them at all Points; and then having taken leave of the Duke, he returned to *Vienna*.

About the latter end of *April*, the Grand Seignior set forth from *Adrianople*, in order to his being present at the *Randevouz* to be holden for the Summers
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Campaign near *Belgrade* ; the manner of his setting forward and Attendance being thus :

First, his Tents or rich Pavillions were carried to the Place, where, the ensuing Night, he designed to lodge, then went the Carriages with other Tents, for the Commanders and Souldiers; for note, that the *Turks* have always double Tents, or twice so many as is needful to lodge in, the Reason being this; when the Tents are pitched in which they intend to incamp, the other Tents are carried and pitched a days Journey before; so that when they rise again, they, upon their Arrival at the place where they are to lodge, find their Tents ready, which is one great help to them in their swift Marches; but in case they are in an Enemies Country, and march but slowly, this Order is not observed.

The first Day, the Army consisting of 180000 Men marched twenty five *Turkish* miles, and at Night pitching their Tents, seemed rather a City than a Field Provision; for about the Tents of the *Grand Seignior* were those of the *Bas-fas*

fas and great Commanders; next them,
 more outward, those of lesser rank, and
 so by degrees, according to their Quality
 or Merit in Arms. As for the Order of
 the Grand Seignior's March, it was thus;
 Before the Body of the Army went the
 Yeomen, a kind of Foot-men, much in
 the nature of Pioniers, who cleared the
 way, and levelled the ground for the bet-
 ter and more convenient Passage of the
 Carriages, setting up heaps of Stones and
 other signs as marks, and setting Fire to
 divers Piles of Wood at the beginning
 of the March; for observe, the *Turks* al-
 ways (unless something extraordinary
 prevent it) begin their March at Mid-
 night, and so continue to march till the
 Noon of the ensuing Day. Between two
 Bassas of his Council rode the Grand
 Seignior, with a short Turlipant, his
 Turbant set with Diamonds, and his
 Tunick or Vest studded o're with Ru-
 bies, Emeralds, and Saphires, his Hor-
 ses Bridle of Gold, and in his Fore-head a
 blazing Carbuncle, his Bridle-bit Gold,
 and Stirrops of the same Mettal: before
 him marched the *Janizaries*, as likewise
 on either side, the foremost being on
 Horse-

Horseback, bearing lighted Torches, and
 the rest on Foot armed with Harquibusses
 and Pole-axes with very short Handles;
 but between them and the Grand Seig-
 nior marched divers Captains, with
 Horsemens Maces to keep the Vulgar
 from gazing on the Emperour; and
 nearer to his Person marched a thousand
 of his Guards, called the *Ich Oglians*, or
 young Gentlemen brought up in the *Se-
 raglio*, till such time they are fit for Ser-
 vice, being before-hand instructed in all
 manner of Feats of War, as shooting the
 Harquibuss, casting Darts, using the
 Long-bow, tossing the Launce or Pike,
 using the Mace, and the like; and im-
 mediately after him, within this Circle,
 marched divers of the Officers of the
Seraglio, being for the most part Eunuchs,
 and in the midst of them a Chariot or
 close Litter, in which were the Women
 for the *Grand Seignior's* Use; and in each
 Wing of the Army, or Points of the
 Crescent, were divers other Chariots or
 Litters filled with Women, appertaining
 to the Bassas, or great Captains, not exceed-
 ing twenty; for the most part their Wives,
 tho formerly no such thing was permitted.

These

These were inclosed with the divers Orders, as the *Tamarü*, which are Men on horseback, bearing Lances and Scemyters, who are at all times bound to serve in the Wars in lieu of certain Lands they hold of the *Grand Seignior* throughout his dominion. The *Accanzi*, another sort of Horsemen, who are kept in continual Pay, and are reckoned, for horse, the chiefest strength of the *Turkish* Empire, as the *Janizaries*, who are composed of Christian tributary Children, are accounted its strength for Foot; and the *Afsapi*, who are of small account, being the Refuse of the Empire, who serve only for Plunder, Marching on Foot, and are, for the most part, in Battels, thrust forward as the forlorn hope, on no other account than to blunt the Enemies Swords; or in Sieges, driven upon the mouth of the murdering Cannons, to no other end than to fill up the Trenches and Ditches with their dead bodies, that so the Impetuous *Janizaries* may mount the easier on the Ramparts, or Walls of

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the Place besieged: and these, for the most part, are the Sons of *Turks*. After these marched the Camels, Mules, Dromedaries, and Sumpters, with all manner of provisions; as likewise, Taylors, Bakers, Butchers, Sutlers, and indeed, all men of Trades that can possibly depend upon an Army, or who by labour, or procuring Provision can be any ways serviceable: so that where ever the Tents are pitched all Trades pitch round about them; In so much that the Camp seems rather like a Mart or Fair than an armed Host, with Banners. All the way they marched in the posture aforesaid, they kept deep silence, even to admiration, not offering to break Ranks, or, as little as possible, to indamage the Orchards, Fields, or Gardens, as they passed: and when they came to pitch as aforesaid, all of them, with a loud yell or singing tone, cried, Allali, Allah, Allahu, which is thrice repeating, *O God, &c.*

Thus the Army continued in its march till it came to the General
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Rendelvous, therefore the particulars of each days march I shall wave for brevities sake, and again by following the *Turkish* Army, return into *Hungary*, where great preparations, on all sides, were made for a vigorous prosecution of the War. The *Tartars* barbarous Troops beginning to ravage the Country near *Caminice*, Plundering, Burning, and taking Captive all that came in their way, driving before them the wretched people naked, and bound together with Cords in great droves: to oppose whom the *Polonian* King drew down fifteen thousand Horse and Foot, sending to the *Cossacks* to take the Field, and joyn him, promising them large Pay, and at the same time strictly commanding his Subjects not to have any intercourse with the *Hungarian* Rebels upon severe Penalties; and withall sent an Envoy to Count *Teckely* to move him with many pregnant reasons and perswasive Arguments to a compliance and a submission to the proposals of his Imperial Majesty: but the said Envoy prevailed not with his perverse nature, but as it were rendred

him more haughty and obstinate, by supposing his Cessation would be purchased at any rate; since Emperours and Kings, as it were, became so desirous of his Friendship.

Things being brought to this pass, his Imperial Majesty continued to cheer his Commanders and Souldiers with his Presence, and to give Orders for their taking the Field; whereupon he, accompanied with the Arch Dutcheß, and Elector of *Bavaria*, took another view of the Camp, lying near the Walls of *Presburg*, and was received with all Joy imaginable: the Army against his coming being drawn up into *Batalia* in two lines, at least an *Hungarian* Mile in length, and eighty peices of Cannon, Demy Cannon, and Culvering placed at the Head of it, whereas about eleven of the Clock the Bishop of *Strigonia* sung Mass in a Tent for that purpose prepared, in which for the Emperour and Empress was a seat set, Canopied over with Cloath of Gold, another for the Arch Dutcheß, and a third for the Elector of *Bavaria* and Duke of *Lorain*:
the

the Mass ended, the Bishop came from under the Tent, and blessed the Army, whenas the Emperour mounting on Horse-back, and being followed by the Empress, Arch-Duchess, Elector of *Bavaria*, and divers others of the Nobility, he visited the Ranks, still encouraging, with his Presence and Speeches, the Souldiers and Commanders, to do their utmost against the common Enemy, and then returned to a stately Tent, prepared by the Duke of *Lorrain*, in which the Emperour, Empress, Arch-Duchess, Elector of *Bavaria*, Duke of *Saxe Lawenburg*, and Prince *Louis* of *Baden*, were splendidly entertained at Dinner: divers other Tables in Tents, spread for that purpose, being furnished for the other Nobility attending them; and in the mean time the whole tire of Artillery was thrice discharged, and the whole Army, to which his Imperial Majesty, for the better encouragement of the Officers and Souldiers, gave a Months Pay, upon free gift, gave three Salvo's of small shot, and so his Impe-

rial Majesty, with the rest of the Court, returned to *Presburg*, and from thence to *Vienna*, having given what necessary Orders he conceived convenient; and amongst other things, that twelve half Cannon and eight great Mortar-pieces should be taken out of the *Arsenal*, and sent to the Army, which had received a Command to march and oppose the Proceedings of *Teckely*, who by this time was very active on this side the *Waag*: the Imperial Army upon muster was found to amount to 47000 men.

Upon the remove of the Army, News came that a *Croatian* Souldier, having insinuated himself into great credit and confidence with the *Turkish* Governour of *Ziget*, had watched his opportunity to fire the Magazine of the Garrison, which was capable of maintaining 30000 men for the space of two Years, and that being made Store-house-keeper, in one part of the said Magazine he had set fire to it by a train, and blown up all, making his escape into *Croatia* whilst the consternation

tion lasted; and that by the fall of Timber, and blow of Powder, not only most of the Houses were demolished, but Five Hundred *Turks* killed.

The *Turks* by this time having drawn a Body of twenty five thousand men under the Walls of *New-Husel*, Major General *Schutz*, with a strong Party of *Imperials*, *Hungarians*, and *Bohemians*, was sent out to observe their motion: who, upon notice from the Countrey People thereabout, that a Party of *Turkish* forragers belonging to the said Garrison, were abroad, and had done great Mischief by burning Houses, driving away Cattel, and taking Prisoners, and that they were upon their return with a considerable Booty, he taking Guides, marched cross the Countrey with a thousand Foot and five hundred Horse, found them encamped upon a great Plain near *Tranchin*, who little suspecting any of the Imperial Troops had passed the *Waag*, lay carelessly dispersed; insomuch that being furiously encountered, though they could not be

less in number than two thousand five hundred, yet they were put to flight and exceeding great slaughter; inso-much that seven hundred fell by the Sword, and two hundred were drowned in the River, divers Prisoners of note taken, and all the Booty recovered, with the loss only of fifty Imperials, twelve Hungarians, and amongst them one Captain, two Ensign-bearers, and a Major of Horse.

The King of *Poland* perceiving the *Tartarian* Forces to increase, and upon his Frontiers commit divers Outrages, the better to inforce himself, thought not only fit at his proper Charge to raise two Regiments, one for the Queen, and the other for Prince *Alexander*, his eldest Son, but delivered out of the Treasury of his hereditary Estate a hundred thousand Crowns, towards the providing a greater Train of Artillery, and defraying the Charges of the War; with part of which he raised eight hundred *Hussars* armed with Launces, and strictly to guard the Confines of *Silesia*, on which the *Tartar* Cham had a Design

sign to make Descent, giving it out that he designed nothing more than to take the Spoil of that Province.

By this time the Imperial Army was arrived at *Ketser*, and rising from thence, marched towards *Raab*, under the command of the Duke of *Lorraine*, as *Generalissimus*, the Right Wing of Horse commanded by the Duke of *Saxe-Lawenburg*, and the Left by Count *Caprara*, Count *Staremberg* being General of the Foot, and so Marching along the Banks of the *Waag*, came and incamped between *Raab* and *Com-mora*, to expect the motion of the Enemy; and there it was that the Duke had the first notice of the Grand *Visitors* advancing with the gross of the *Ottoman* Army, as far as *Greicks Wissen-berg*, and that the Grand Seignior with a greater Power followed by slow Marches, having vowed not to turn his back till he had besieged with his Army the City of *Vienna*, the principal Imperial Seat of *Austria*; upon notice of which the Duke of *Lorraine* again decamped, after he had sent the Count

Falſie to give the Emperour an account of the State of the War, reſolving to be in Action, and thereupon marched towards *Gran*, a ſtrong Garrifon of the *Turks* in *Hungaria*, with a deſign to beſiege it; for that purpoſe having ſent for divers other Mortars, Granadoes Bombes, and the like; they were ſent up the River in Boats and arrived ſafely at the Camp.

The Emperour finding the perverſeneſs of the *Hungarian* Rebels, ſent an expreſs to the *Palatine* of that Kingdom, immediately to march with the Forces under his Command, not amounting to above five thouſand, with which he had been poſted in the *Iſle of Schuts*, to joyn Major General *Schuts* and the Prince *Lubomirski*, on the *Waag*, and there to act againſt Count *Teckely*, and ſuch Forces as he had in the Field; who at that time beſieged the Caſtle of *Donowitz*, but before they could draw together ſtrong enough to raiſe the Siege, the ſaid Caſtle was, after five weeks Siege, taken,

ken, and the Baron *Joannel*, Governour thereof, made Prisoner; yet *Teckely* began to grow jealous of the *Turks*; who now having, by his Rebellion, made way for their Arms, did not regard him as before; therefore, although the *Bassa* of *Offen* sent divers Summons to command him to joyn his Forces with the Body of *Turks*, incamped near new *Husel*, yet he declined it, making divers excuses and desiring that he might act separate.

That nothing might be wanting in the Emperour to prevent the miseries of War in the so long distracted Kingdom of *Hungary*, but that those that had taken up Rebellious Arms against him might easily perceive how willing he was for the saving the effusion of Christian Blood, to forget and forgive what was past, he again published a General Declaration, promising thereby, as well to the *Hungarians*, as *Germans*, who had been or are in Rebellion against him, restitution of Goods and Estates, if they lay down their Arms, and re-

turn to their Obedience: upon which several *Germans* and some *Hungarians*, who had deserted the Emperours Service, and taken part with Rebels, came in and submitted, who there-upon were restored in Person, Goods and Estates; which did not a little alarm Count *Teckely*, by possessing him with a Fear that many of his Followers might do the like; and there-upon to prevent it, he again began a feigned Treaty with the Emperour; and the rather, for that he had notice that the *Czar of Muscovy* earnestly desired to enter into the Treaty between the Emperour and King of *Poland*: yet he put a strong Garrison into the Fortress of *Donowitz*, which is a Place of great Importance, and capable of putting all the Country under Contribution as far as *Cracow*.

The Duke of *Lorrain* with the Imperial Army being advanced within four Leagues of *Gran*, incamped there, to expect an Account in what posture the Enemies were; as not thinking it safe to besiege so Important a Place as *Gran*,

Gran, without good assurance : and there he received advice, that the Grand *Visier* and *Aga* of the *Janizaries* were with all diligence forming the Body of their Army near *Belgrave*, whereupon he sent out two Parties, each consisting of four thousand Men, to observe their motion ; he also received advice that the Count *Caprara*, his Imperial Majesties Ambassador, who so long negotiated at the Port, was brought to *Belgrave*, under the charge of the *Aga* of *Janizaries*, and strictly guarded, not permitted to go abroad without especial Licence from the Grand *Visier*, and then not without fifty *Janizaries* to attend him, to whom he is obliged to pay a daily Stipend.

The Duke of *Lorrain* having learned the State of the *Turkish* Army, and sent out a Party who defeated eight hundred *Turkish* Horse that were advanced near his Camp to discover what they could, raised his Camp, and marched directly towards *New-bufel*, not thinking it safe to attempt
Gran,

Gran, in which Garrison there was not computed to be less than eight thousand *Turks*, and *Hungarians*: but resolving to be in action before the Body of the Turkish Army could take the Field, although he had frequent advice that the Grand *Vizier* sent out daily Detachments, and amongst the rest one very considerable, consisting of twenty thousand Men, to joyn the *Bassa* of *Buda*; he sat down before *New-husel*, the greatest part of whose Suburbs the Garrison had demolished and burnt, as not being Tenable, and retired into the City or upper Town, at what time the Country-People in the Turkish Territories near *Commora* and *Raab*, fearing the advance of the Turkish Army, retired with their Substance into those Imperial Garrisons, to prevent the severe Treatments which they are wont to receive from the Turks in times of War, and with all possible diligence the great Ordnance were conveyed to the Camp, whilst a Body of Men was forming at *Presburg* to re-
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cruit the Emperours Army if occasion required it, being composed of *Moravians*, *Bohemians*, and *Hungarians*, and to prevent any Party that might be sent from the Enemies Camp falling upon his Out-guards, he sent a Detachment of four thousand Horse in two Parties to burn the Bridge of *Essek*; where, upon their Arrival, they found seven hundred *Turks* advantagiously posted, who at first made great shews to defend the said Bridge; but upon the first Discharge of four Field-pieces the Imperialists brought with them, the *Turks* in great Disorder retired, as altogether despairing to defend it, yet not so swiftly, but being pursued, about a hundred of them were killed, and as many taken Prisoners; when after the Dispute, the Prisoners, to the number of two hundred, who for that purpose brought Saws, Axes, Sleds, and the like, broke the Bridge in pieces, and afterward burnt the greatest part, setting the rest a float down the River.

By this time the Duke having intrenched and raised his Battery, play-
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ed furiously upon the Town with eight piece of Canon, carrying thirty six and forty pound Balls, and was answered in the same Language by the besieged, who made diverse Sallies to hinder the advancement of the Lines and Works, wherein divers were killed on either side: for in the Town were, amongst others, a thousand *Janizaries*, two or three hundred of which were in every Sally that was made, for the space of four days, in which space six Sallies were made, though with the greatest disadvantage to the *Turks*, for the *Imperialists* keeping in their Trenches, cut divers of the Enemies in pieces as they came to attack them. Upon notice of this Siege, the Bassa of *Offen* sent to the Duke to inform him, that the *Grand Seignior* and Count *Teckely* were resolved to observe the Truce till it expired; but he returned answer, that they had by divers Hostilities, as well the *Turks* as the *Hungarian* Rebels, broke the Truce, and that this offer he could conceive to no other end than to protract

tract time till they could draw their Army into the field: therefore he found it absolutely necessary, since they had been the Aggressors, to make the best use of the present Juncture, to employ the Arms of the Empire to the best advantage, and that he could not hearken to the observing a Truce that the Enemy had so manifestly violated, but if he had any thing to offer in that Case, he must apply himself to the Emperour, and the Council of War, assembled to debate the reasonableness of such Matters: and with this Answer the Messenger being dispatched, he caused two pieces of Cannon, newly arrived in the Camp, carrying Balls of fifty and sixty pound, to be bent against the Gate, looking towards *Gran*, and battering it with sixteen shot, beat in pieces the Iron Port-cullices and Ribs of Copper, but the besieged had countermured, or rather dammed it up, yet a furious assault was given, but without success; for the *Imperialists* were capable of entering, but with some loss obliged to retire, though divers
fresh

fresh Parties were commanded on : For the Turks from a Sally-Port, undiscerned by the Christians, came down upon them in great numbers, yet they made good their ground with a bloody and doubtful Fight, till the *Turks* were beaten into the Town, and the Retreat sounded by command to call off the *Imperials*.

But leaving this Siege a while, I shall return to Count *Teckely*, who, continuing near *Tokay*, drew together such Forces as he could to oppose the Joynst-Forces under the Leading of the Prince *Lubomirski*; the Palatine of *Hungary*, and Major-General *Schutz*, who had seized the important Posts on the *Waag*, and by that means hindered him from joyning with the *Turks*, at which, as most suppose, he was no whit sorry, but rather rejoiced at such an excuse ; for had he been embodied with the Turkish Army, his Grandeur, by which he allured the ignorant, and such as sought for Prey, to take Arms against their Emperour, would have been eclipsed and impaired, especially

if they had been commanded by a *Turkish Bassa*; for such is the Insolency of those men, that although they, for the most part, are in their Original but Slaves or Tribute Children, that when they come to this Preferment they make no Scruple to Lord it over Kings and Princes, though their Lives and Fortunes depend upon the Breath and Pleasure of their Master, who frequently, upon the least *Capricio*, disseises them both of Life and Honour, sending the meanest of his Slaves for the Heads of his greatest Captains; nor dare any other oppose it upon Forfeiture of their own.

This being a good excuse for *Teckely*, the better to keep up his Reputation with his Faction, he again pretended to treat with the Emperour about a truce; but this Artifice so often used to protract time would not take, he thinking by another stratagem to pacifie the *Turk*, gave out he would joyn with a Body of *Tartars*, consisting of nine thousand, in order to besiege *Zathmor*, as knowing that he
could

could at pleasure Lord it over those rude People who came to Wars only for Prey, and if so be they can get Booty, they matter not who Commands, or whom they Spoil, be he Friend or Enemy. Having joyned a Party of these barbarous Infidels, more inhumane than the *Turks*, he passed a Breach of the *Danube*, & burnt divers Villages, Plundering and taking Prisoners many of the Boors, who had not time to retire, by reason of his suddain and unexpected arrival, many of those miserable people fell likewise into the hands of the *Tartars*, who tying them together in cords drove them before them into miserable bondage, conveying them thither (without any harkening to Ransoms proposed by their Friends) by such Merchants, as they call them, as the Soldiers sold them to, who for that purpose always attend the *Turkish* Camp, bring Loads of Cords and Iron shackles to Bind and secure them, without respect either to Sex or Age, nay the Aged fare worse than those in the strength of their Age;
middle

middle Age, or extraordinary Young; for they being looked upon as uninvincible, seldom escape the Sword.

To requite the outrage of *Teckely* and the *Tartars*, the Vice-roy of *Croatia* having notice that a Party of the Rebels, *Turks* and *Tartars*, to the number of twelve or thirteen thousand, were advancing upon the Frontiers, he by stopping the strait Pals of *Jabulank* not only impeded their advancement, but, with a party of a thousand horse, fell into them, and after two hours dispute put them to the rout, killing three hundred upon the place, and taking a hundred Prisoners, thereby redeeming or rescuing divers miserable Christians, whom they dragged after them in Ropes and Chains, having surpris'd them in their Houses, most of whose Houses they had plundred and laid in Ashes.

The Siege of *New-Husel*, whilst these things were doing, was carryed on by the Imperialists with all imaginable Vigor, and the Besieged prepared as resolutely to defend it, being encouraged

couraged thereto by the approach of the Turks Army, a part of which by this time was lodged upon an Eminence near *Gran*, and waited for an additional force to fall upon the forces appointed to Guard the River *Nitera* under the command of the Palatine of *Hungary*, who undertook, with a select power of the Militia of that Kingdom, to defend both that and the *Waag*: yet such was the resolution of the Imperial Leagers that they advanced their trenches within an hundred paces of the Wall, running them under ground, in order to fix a Mine under the chief Bull-work of that Garrison, playing at the same time furiously against the Wall: insomuch that, for the space of two hundred yards, all the Battlements were beaten down; which the Turks in the Counter-scarp perceiving, sallied furiously upon the Pioneers; but being encountered by a Regiment of *Austrians* commanded on to their assistance, they were forced to retire with the loss of sixty eight of their companions, and amongst

mongst them a *Zangiack*, two Captains and an Ensign-bearer, when following that success, the Imperialists pressing on, entred one of their Redoubts, and for a while maintained it, but a great party sallying, and the Cannon of the Town playing incessantly upon them, they were forced to retire with some loss.

These things passing, divers Councils were held at *Vienna* and *Presburg*, in order to the management of the War, the Electoral Princes being daily solicited to send such Troops as they could raise into the Field; for that by frequent Courriers it was advised, that the body of the Turks Army, under the leading of the *Grand Visier*, had mustered, and was drawing from *Bell-grade* in order to besiege some Important place, thereby to raise the Siege of *New-busel*: whereupon it was resolved that three new Regiments should be raised, and that four Regiments one of Horse and an other of Foot should be detached from the forces of the Empire, under the command

mand of Count *Waldeck*, as likewise it was agreed, that the *Quota's* and Ar-rears of the Electoral Princes, and all other Princes depending upon the Empire, should be immediately performed, for defraying the Charges, and for the better management of the War. Upon which Resolves, the Marquess of *Baden Dourlach* presented his Deputy a memorial, setting forth the great damages he had sustained by the War between the Empire and the Crown of *France*, as well by the last as the precedent: & therefore desired that he might be freed from the Taxes of the Empire, as not being in a capacity to pay them; upon which the Estates assembled in Council, wrote a favourable letter to the Emperour in his behalf, but the affairs of the Empire requiring great Summs of Mony to defray the charges of a wide wasting War, it could not be wholly dispensed with, though part was remitted.

Teckely having taken breath for a long time without being urged to action, assembled a great party near *Zatmar*, threatening to besiege it: and to that end sent for *Hax Kerogly*, Commander of the *Tartarian* Troops in those parts. Whereupon the Duke of *Lorrain* sent a Regiment of Foot to enter it; who without any opposition effected the command of their General, which put a stop to the intention of the Rebels; yet they out of a bravery coming within sight of the Walls, fire divers pieces of Cannon, and were answered in the same language: The garrison at the same time appearing with Ensigns Spread, Trumpets sounding, and Drums beating, seeming thereby resolute to make a vigorous defence, in case they were besieged. Whereupon he passed on to expect the *Tartars*, who under the leading of *Ingreni Kan*, Son or Nephew to the Great *Tartarian* Cham, was upon his march into *Hungary* by the way of *Transylvania*; where as well of the *Transylvanians* their Friends, as those that were their Enemies, they made spoil. Upon notice of which, and to

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prevent

prevent such a conjunction, Major-General *Schuts* posted himself near *Transchin*, who there in conjunction with the Prince *Lubomirski*, made a body of 12000 Horse and Foot, expecting daily a reinforcement from *Prefburg*; whither the Troops from all parts were drawing, to recruit as occasion required it. The Imperial Army, the gros of whose Body lay incamped at *Commora*, from whence a considerable Party was sent out by the Dukes command, under the leading of Collonel *Monthazon*, to burn the Bridg on the River *Grann*, over which the *Turkish* Army was to march, in order to their advancing towards *Newhensel*: But ere their arrival, the *Turks* had strongly possessed it with a detached Party, sent out by the Bassa of *Buda*, who about a League from thence, was incamped for the security of *Gran*; into which he had put 2000 Foot and 1000 Horse, 1000 of the former being Janizaries, so that they could not effect their design.

During these transactions, the *Czar* of *Moscow*, by his Ambassador, had often conferences

conferences with the Ministers of *Poland*, in order to his entring into the League agreed upon between that Crown and the Emperour against the *Turks*, offering divers large overtures; but it not appearing that he had or could this Summer have any considerable Forces in the Field, it came at this time to no conclusion, though the Treaty continued, and still continues on foot; that Prince being greatly desirous to regain the Towns which the *Tartars*, secretly encouraged thereto by the *Turks*, took from the *Moscovian* Dukedome, during the intestine broils, and clandestine Revolutions of that Government; in which the Great Duke fell by Poison, and most of the Nobility by the hands of the rude Multitude, who under pretence of revenging their Princes death, committed all manner of outrages, laying Houses wast with Fire, plundering, murdering, ravishing of Women, deflowering Virgins, seizing upon the Goods of Merchants, overthrowing Temples, and all other wickedness; for such was, is, and will be, the miserable condition of those Kingdoms,

doms or States, where the rude multitude turn Reformers, and pretend to do justice upon offenders. But to return.

By this time, the Electoral Princes being sensible how much the great Army of the *Turks* conduced to the encouragement of the Rebels, and that if preparations were not speedily made, the Imperial Army under the command of the Duke of *Lorraine*, would prove too weak to keep the Field against such a multitude, used great diligence in raising fresh Troops. Nor were there Volunteers of divers Nations wanting to flock to the Imperial Camp, as desirous of nothing more than to fight against the common Enemy, who appeared so formidable to *Christendom*, so that six new Regiments were compleated, four of which were commanded to continue at *Presburg* till they had orders to march further; and the other two kept on their way to the Army, encamped between *Commora* and *Newhensel*: who in their way encountred 500 *Turks*, that were advanced as far as *Newstadt*, when between the fore-runners of the Imperialists

Imperialists and the said *Turks*, there happened a sharp encounter : for the *Turks* supposing the Imperialists inferior to them in number , by reason the Hills interposed between the advanced, and those that were yet to advance, and loth to lose the Booty they had gotten, which consisted of much Cattle ; they came resolutely to the encounter, firing with their Harquebusses thrice round ; when as the Vaunt-guard of the Imperialists answered them with the like salutes, whose Rear-guard perceiving them engaged, drew off, and passing the Hill, appeared at the back of the *Turks* drawn up in Battalia, which they no sooner perceived, but despairing to prevail, as also of any succour, they being advanced ten Leagues from their body, they threw down their Arms for the most part, and betook themselves to flight, in which, and upon the place, 200 were killed, and the rest, or, at leastways, the greatest part of them, fell into the hands of the Imperial Parties, sent out from the Camp near *Commora*, to observe the motion of the Enemy near *Gran*. The Booty reco-

vered was 300 head of Cattle, 67 Slaves and much Household-stuff, which they had taken from the Villagers by the way as they had passed : amongst them was taken prisoner a Nephew to the Bassa of *Buda* ; who upon strict examination confessed, that the *Grand Signior's* Army consisted of the chiefest strength of *Asia* and *Gracia*, and that by the beginning of *August* they reckoned (accounting the *Tartars* that were coming to their aid, and those to be sent by the Princes of *Transylvania*, *Moldavia*, and *Vallachia*,) to have in the Field in *Hungary* 300000 effectual men, with part of which it was resolved to fight the Imperial Army, if it could be drawn to a Battle, whilst another part besieged *Raab*, *Commora*, and other Imperial Fortresses, the *Grand Signior* not doubting but to make him Master of the remaining part of *Hungary* and *Austria*, having sworn by the sacred Head (as he termed it) of *Mahomet*, not to withdraw his Army, till he had possessed himself of *Vienna*.

This advice, some supposed too Romantick, only to curry favour for his better

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better treatment, and that by receiving more liberty than ordinary, he might make his escape : For he moreover added, That he did not greatly favour the Mahumetan Superstition, but was greatly desirous to become a Christian, yet was he sent prisoner to *Raab*, there to remain till further orders.

The menaces of the *Grand Signior*, though indeed he had a powerful Army on foot, and every day expected to be in those parts ; had not such effects upon the Duke of *Lorraine* nor the Council of War, that daily assembled in the Camp, as to make them think of withdrawing the Leaguer from before *New-hensel* : but the rather induced them to press the siege with greater resolution and vigor, that so if it were possible to be Masters of that important place, (which so few years since cost the *Turks* 30000 Lives to obtain it) before the gross of the *Turks* Army could pass the River *Gran*, in order to attempt its relief, or the *Tartars* joyn with Count *Teckely*, to fall into *Silefia*. This important place is scituate in a fair plain, on the further bank of the River *Neytra*,
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encompassed with a Mote and deep Trenches, Palizadoes, and divers Flankers; the Battlements of the Walls, being intermixed with small Towers or Bulwarks for playing the Cannon on, or playing with Small-Shot, in case of a Storm, for there they stand secure from the force of the Leaguerers Small-Shot, and advantagiously from all sides annoy them to the Land side: For the River making a Point or Bend, as it were, incloses two parts. There stands a strong Castle, though not appearing more than twenty Cubits above on the Platform or Battlements, on which are usually planted thirty pieces of great Ordinance.

To encounter this danger, the Imperialists having raised two Batteries, play so furiously, that with their Cannon they dismounted divers Pieces of the Enemies; many of which were broken with the violence of the Shot from another Battery, that from four Mortars threw in about twenty Grana-
does in one day, which killed about 100 of the Besieged, and demolished a considerable number of Houses, and
amongst

amongst other things, beat down the Turret of their chief Mosk or Temple : and that the Garrison was in great consternation, it was reported by a Christian Slave, who made his escape over the Wall, and fled to the Imperialists : adding, That the Inhabitants having their Houses demolished in great number by the Shot of Cannon, Bombs and Granadoes ; did greatly murmur against the Governour , saying, That the Grand Visier neglected and delayed their relief, and that it was but reason they should provide for their own safeties in time, by capitulating with the Besiegers ; who if things came to extremity, if they spared their lives which was doubtful whether they would or not, would certainly plunder them, and strip them out of all they had : and that this discontent of the common people, the Governour had used great diligence to quiet and calm, by many persuasions, putting them in hopes of the Visiers and Aga of the Janizaries approach with 50000 Foot and 30000 Horse, and that a greater power would follow from *Belgrade*, and that upon their passing :

the River *Gran*, the Visier of *Buda* would joyn them with 20000 more, who were posted under his command upon an eminence near *Gran Town*: But some of the most turbulent seeming still dissatisfied, he caused six to be hanged up for a terrour to the rest, and to deter them from mutinying, which upon the Imperialists pressing the Siege they were prone to, and immediately commanded the Captains to prepare for a Sally, and especially those that were lodged on the Counterscap. Which on the tenth of *June* they did, advancing under shelter of the Night as far as the *Bastion-trench*; but being furiously charged by the Imperialists, they were beaten into the Town with great loss; in which action the Imperialists lost 33 men, and amongst them three Officers of note, but the *Turks* triple the number: for being pushed on by their Commanders, who seldom spare their men, they fell unawares into a fortified work, where were lodged six Companies of *Croats*, who with their broad Swords cut in pieces all that entered.

Whilst

Whilst this was doing, a Bombe falling in the Town, fired one of their Store-houses, which intraged by the Wind, drove on, consuming as near as could be computed by the continuance of the flame, twenty Houses, giving light also to the Action: For during the conflagration, all the Outworks were enlightened so far, as to see each particular, though this happened between one and two in the Morning.

The *Turks* beaten into the Town, the better to prevent Supplies of Provision being brought up the River, or any Forces that by Night might enter the Garrison, (for it was more than suspected that the Bassa of *Buda* had such a design) The Duke of *Lorrain* commanded the Regiments of *Halleweil*, *Ladrow*, *Khery* and *Castelli* to reinforce the Body of Men under the command of the Palatine of *Hungary*, with which he had posted himself on the other side the *Neytra*.

The news of the Siege of *Newhensel*, and the success of the Imperialists in advancing and carrying it on, being come to the Ears of the Prime Visier,
and

and that the *Polonian* King was advancing with a strong power, intending to pass the River *Olse* at *Jublow*, *Rom*, or *Telfchen*, in order to his passing into *Hungary*: He sent a considerable supply of Money to the Bassa of *Caminietz*, to enable him to raise a body of *Cossacks*, to be commanded in chief by the Cham of *Tartary*, to observe the motions, and oppose the proceedings of the *Poles*. These people called *Cossacks* were once united to the Kingdom of *Polonia*, and served them upon all occasions, yet chose Captains of their own, and did not acknowledg any King; yet proved exceeding serviceable, especially to prevent the incursions of the *Tartars* into *Lithuania*, *Podolia*, and other Provinces of the *Poles*, into which they made frequent inroads, as living for the most part upon spoil. When in the Reign of *Vladislaus*, they separated themselves, for that the said King warred upon them, either to bring them under his subjection, or utterly to extirpate them; but his project took not, for choosing themselves Captains of divers Nations, being indeed a medley of people, they

joyn'd

joyn'd with their brethren the *Moscovite Cossacks*, and fought divers dreadful Battles with the *Polonians* with various success: till at length being wearied, they pass'd the *Ister* and *Boristhenus*, and there had Lands assigned them by the *Turk* and *Moscovite*, they well knowing those men to be the Shield of *Poland*. There they continued, having divers conflicts with the *Tartars* and *Poles* till the death of *Vldislaus* and some years after: When as the *Poles* perceiving themselves for want of their guard upon the Frontiers, lye open and exposed to the fury of the savage *Tartars*; who like so many ravenous wild beasts, made frequent inrodes, and with fire and Sword wasted the fruitfulest part of the Countrey, driving away herds of Cattle, and carrying Men, Women and Children into miserable captivity. It was in the Dyet at *Leopol* agreed, That Deputies should be sent to the *Cossacks*, to invite them in the name of the Estates of *Poland*, to return to their antient Habitations: Which some of them did, but others being settled with their Families refused it; so that
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at this day they indifferently serve the *Turks* or Christians in their Wars, living for the most part by the Sword, being always ready to espouse the quarrel of him that will bid most, be it right or wrong.

The *Turks* Army by this time being upon its march, and the besieged in *Newhensel* continuing to make a vigorous defence, continually repairing by Night what the Cannon beat down off the Walls in the Day; and that in the opinion of the Engineers, they could not run their Mines to the Wall, by such means to become masters of the place in less than a Fortnight: A Council was held in the Camp, in order to come to a result, Whether the siege should be raised or continued? On one hand it was urged, That the suddain raising the Siege would imply a fear in the Imperialists, and prove advantageous to the *Turks*, and heighten their courage, and redound to the dishonour of the Empire; and that in consideration thereof it was rather convenient to hazard a battle with the advanced part of the *Turks* Army, that was sent to
relieve

relieve the Besieged: or give a furious assault to the Town on all parts, in which it might probably fall out, that they should carry it by storm. But these Councils were on the other hand not thought convenient at such a juncture, it being alledged, That the Army was not yet compleat, and that in unadvisedly hazzarding a Battle without the conjunction of all the Forces, or at least those the King of *Poland* was bringing into the Field, was to hazzard at one Cast all the hereditary Countries of the Empire. As for attempting the place by Storm, experience had already made it apparent, that it was a matter of great difficulty, and more men must necessarily be lost than the place was worth; That it was no policy (if the attempt should prove successful, as it was greatly to be questioned whether it would or not) to purchase a Town at the price of so much blood. But something must be resolved before the *Ottoman* Forces advanced so near as either to oblige the Army to Battle, or a dishonourable Retreat. The Duke of *Lorrain* was of the former opinion,

on, being desirous of nothing more than to give the Infidels Battle, if it was possible to oblige them thereto. But whilst these debates were undetermined, the Emperor being sensible of the state of affairs, and not willing to hazard the strength of his Empire at a Cast, sent an express order from *Vienna* to the Duke, to quit the siege, and return to his former Camp near *Com-mora*: which he accordingly did. And immediately after his departure, the besieged sallied out, and set their Pioneers on work to fill up the Trenches, and demolish the battery the Imperialists had raised, for fear that they upon second thought, or a new reinforcement, might return to the Siege.

In this enterprize the Imperialists made four attacks upon the Counterscarps, Half-Moon and Ravelin; in which, and at the seven sallies the *Turks* made, they lost 500 men: And the *Turks* are supposed to lose double the number, 100 at once being killed and spoiled in a Bulwark, which was blown up by a Granado, containing fifty pound of Powder.

Whilst

Whilst *Newhufel* was besieged, the Palatine of *Hungary* taking the advantage of the *Turks* consternation, drew out a detachment of 1000 Foot, and 500 Horse, and marching cross the Countrey, laid siege to the Fortress of *Scarone*, summoning it to surrender; but the Governour refusing, he from a small rising battered it with four Demi-Culverings for the space of six Hours, in which time he laid open a breach so wide that six might march abreast: which the besieged perceiving, sounded a Parly, but could get no other Conditions than to be made Prisoners of War, the whole Garrison not consisting of more than 68 *Turks*, of which eight were killed with the Cannon-shot, and the remainder carried Prisoners to *Novigrade*. After which, the Palatine having put 150 men into the place, and furnished them with all things necessary, returned to his Post; where he had notice, that the Count *Palsi* had joyned the Imperial Army with 3000 of the new Levies.

Count

Count *Teckely* being all this while busy in the upper *Hungary*, to get himself effectually acknowledged Prince of that Province, and finding cold returns of such messages as he sent to divers of the Nobility upon that occasion, and especially of the Governours of the *Berg Towns*, whom he pressed more than any other : He resolved to compel them by Force to do what by words he could not oblige them to, and thereupon sent a Body of 3000 *Hungarians*, and 1000 *Tartarian* Light-Horse-men, in his name, to take possession of those Towns; as likewise to possess the Silver Mines, not far distant from them. Not so seeming satisfied, as well knowing the *Turks* were at hand to back him, he sent forth his Summons to injoin the Inhabitants of the Counties of *Nentra*, *Trenchin* and *Taroz*, to supply him with Provision for the subsistence of his Army; threatening upon failure thereof to plunder and burn their Towns; which forc'd divers of the Countrey people, and such as lived in places subject to the incursions of the Rebels, to remove with their substance into Towns of strength:

strength: by reason at the same time, the Governours of the Fortresses had sent an Express, under pain of being treated as enemies to the Empire. So that between both, the wretched people were in great perplexity: but upon certain notice, That the *Turks* Army consisting of 80000 Horse and Foot were marching with all speed into those parts; a great number of Villages have complied to *Teckely's* demands, and amongst other, *Papa*, *Vesprin*, and *Totis*, have put themselves under his protection.

The Duke of *Lorrain*, upon his quitting the siege of *Newhenfel*, having notice, That the Bassa of *Buda* had a design to fall into *Moravia* and *Silesia* with the body of men under his command, and for that intent was upon his march; he with the Imperial Army Incamped upon the bank of the *Danube* to hinder his passage, as likewise to secure the conveyance of Provision to the Imperial Garrisons scituate upon the banks of that River, and to prevent any design the *Turks* might have upon the Isle of *Schutz*. And at the same time the

the Palatine of *Hungary* is posted on the *Waag* near *Trenchin*, daily expecting the King of *Poland*, who with his Forces lay at that time incamped near *Gracam*; as also orders from the Emperor how to proceed in the juncture of affairs, which he received upon the return of the Duke of *Saxe Lewenburg*, who was sent to *Vienna* to give his Imperial Majesty an account of the State of affairs; and whilst he lay incamped on the *Danube*, he caused the Fortifications of *Raab* to be repaired, putting a reinforcement into it, and furnishing it with all things necessary to hold a long siege, and make a resolute defence, in case it should be besieged.

And now great was the expectation of all men; for the Visier with his Army, having passed divers small Rivers, by Plashing of Trees, or bridging them over with Boats, by swift marches advanced as far as *Stat Weissenberg*, within six hours march of the Imperial Camp; his Forces, Horse and Foot, consisting of 80000 effectual men. And thither he sent for Count *Teckely*, who immediately went to attend him: When to prevent

vent the Fortifications on the *Neytra* from falling into the *Turks* hands, the Emperor sent orders to Count *Chackey*, who commands on that side, to demolish them: Which was accordingly performed. And now so near were the approaches of the two Armies, that divers Skirmishes with various success happened between parties. The *Turks* impatiently expecting 12000 *Tartars*, who were upon their march through *Moldavia*, to joyn them. And the Imperialists, as earnestly expected the Prince of *Transylvania*; (who envying Count *Teckley's* advancement, and mistrusting the Grand Signior has a design to deprive him of his Principality) promised, as the rumour went, to take the Field with 18 or 20000 men, at arrival of the *Polonian* Forces, and to act offensively against the *Turks*.

On the 2 of *July* 1683. the Duke of *Lorrain* having received advice, That a Body of *Turks* and *Tartars* had passed the *Raab* at *Segine*, and exercised all manner of cruelties upon the people where they came, burning their Houses, deflowring their Daughters, ravishing
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and ripping up their Wives, dashing their young Children against the Pavement, and haling such as were of ability of body into miserable bondage, with a thousand the like cruelties, and bestialities: He detached a considerable party to oppose their further proceedings, and oblige them to repass the River; which they accordingly did, and after that, having made a shew, as if they intended to lay siege either to *Leopoldstadt* or *Raab*: The Imperial Horse posted themselves near *Altenburg*, and the Foot in the Isle of *Schutz*, to be in a readiness as occasion should serve to assist either of the places. But this stratagem being in a short time discovered, and that the *Turks* real intentions were to get between the Horse and Foot, to hinder their acting joyntly: The Imperial Horse sent their Baggage towards *Altenburg*; which the *Turks* attacked with 3000 men, but being fought withal, and for a long time couragiously repulsed by the Convoy, which exceeded not 600 Horse, they retired, leaving 100 of their men dead upon the place: But in their retreat meeting a party of 800 *Turks*,

Turks, they again rallied, Whereupon the Duke of *Lorraine* from the main Body, made what speed he could with 4000 Light-Horse, insomuch that there happened a sharp and obstinate Skirmish between both parties; in which the Imperialists lost 1200 men, and all their baggage, valued at 40000 Guilders. The *Turks* are said to have lost in this skirmish 1700 men, and amongst them divers of note. The Duke of *Lorraine* was engaged in the midst of the Enemies, and near unto him were wounded, the Prince of *Savoy*, General *Rubatta*, and the Count of *Lamberg*, and the Prince of *Aremberg*: The Princes of *Savoy* and *Aremberg* soon after dying of their wounds. After which the Imperial Horse making good the retreat, passed the Bridge, and joyned the Foot, who during the Action, being divided by the River, could not come to their assistance.

The *Turks* heightned by this success, and being recruited by 8000 more of their accomplices, laid siege to *Raab*, from whose Walls the Guns played upon them so furiously, that they perceiv-
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ed that siege too hot for them, they after having burnt an adjacent Village called *Petronello*, quitted it, and marching outwards joyned the gross body of the *Ottoman Army*, under the leading of the Grand Visier, who marched directly towards *Vienna*, the chief City of *Austria*, and Bulwark of the Empire, spoiling and ravaging the Countrey after so dreadful a manner, that the Inhabitants fled before them, with such things as were portable, like droves of Sheep; and divers Towns to avoid such cruel treatment, put themselves under their protection, the Countrey all about them being in a flame. There might one behold the hellish *Tartars*, like so many fiends, dragging and haling the Christians fast bound in Ropes; and the barbarous *Turks* carrying the Heads of such as they had slain in triumph, as it were, upon the points of their Lances, still blaspheming the Redeemer of the World, and threatening destruction to all Christendom. Whilst before the torrent, the Imperial Army retired under the Walls of *Vienna*, into which City to get entrance, the Count *Staremburg*, Governour thereof,

thereof, was obliged with much bravery to fight his way through the Enemy, with a Body of Foot, with which he had been abroad to observe their motions: and immediately entring, gave orders for firing the Suburbs, and placing the Guns upon the Wall, resolving to make a resolute and brave defence.

Whilst the transaction happened, Major General *Schutz* had better success, for upon notice that a strong party of the Rebels were about to pass the *Danube* about six Leagues from his Post, he drew off, and marched immediately to impede their passage: And finding them making provision for their transportation, he fell upon them with such courage and bravery, that after a hot dispute, he put them to the rout, killing 200 upon the place, taking 106 Prisoners, with seven Ensigns, and a great Booty, which they had gotten in their Progress. Their intent was to have fallen into *Silesia*, there to expect a body of *Tartars*, who were on their march to joyn them.

The *Turks* Camp increasing before *Vienna*, and furiously pressing the siege, though the besieged made a brave and resolute defence : Yet knowing they could not subsist without relief from abroad, the Bishop of *Aichstadt*, the Imperial Commissioner, by a Memorial represents unto the Diet for that purpose assembled, the imminent danger wherein the City was ; as likewise the whole Circle of *Austria*, which must of necessity fall into the hands of the unmerciful Infidels, if a speedy course were not taken to relieve it ; and under what miseries the Countries about the besieged City groaned , they were not ignorant : Therefore in the name of his Imperial Majesty, he prayed them to lay aside all other business and debates, and come to a quick resolution about raising Men and Money, sufficient to enable the Imperial Army, if not to raise the Siege, yet to keep the Field, and prevent the farther progress of the *Turkish* Arms: which they promised to do. And immediately thereupon, the respective Deputies dispatched away Letters to their Principals, to acquaint them

them with the Resolves of the Dyet. Whereupon the Duke of *Bavaria* drew his Forces together with all imaginable expedition ; and as the Vaunt-guard of his Troops, dispatched a Regiment of Foot, and another of Horse, to joyn the Duke of *Lorrain* ; whom they found posted about ten Leagues on this side *Vienna*, his Camp strongly fortified, and in good order ; his Army consisting in Horse, Foot and Dragoons, of no less than 35000 effectual men, with the which he intended, as soon as the Troops joyned him, to fight the Grand Visier, or oblige him to draw off from before the City, and raise the siege.

During these transactions, his Imperial Majesty remained at *Passaw*, soliciting the Christian Princes to draw together their Forces with all expedition, to oppose the Infidels ; who with great labour and diligence advanced their Trenches, as knowing that if they linger the siege, the Christian Forces would be upon them, and oblige them to rise from before it : Therefore with their Batteries they fired incessantly, ruining a great part of the Wall near the *Carin-*

thian Gate ; notwithstanding the besieged made a gallant and resolute defence, being in want neither of Ammunition nor Provision: Yet that all the Countrey round about was in a consternation inexpressible ; the people through fear and amazement, flying every where throughout the Circle.

The Rebels taking advantage of the retreat of the Imperialists, desisted not to commit many and great outrages, burning and plundering all before them ; when coming near *Budekim*, in the upper *Silesia*, the Governour of that Garrison sallied out upon them, and gave them a brisk encounter, but being overpowered with numbers, was obliged to retire with some loss. This so enraged the Rebels, that they resolved to attack that Fortrefs ; and did it so succesfully, that notwithstanding the resolute defence of the besieged, they carried it at the third assault, putting most of the Garrison to the Sword, and plundering without exception, all the Inhabitants. At which siege, there ran a report, that Count *Teckely* was mortally wounded, and soon after, that he was dead ; though
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it proved altogether a mistake, for he was not personally there, but acted by his Lieutenant. The loss of this place, greatly alarmed the neighbouring Garrisons, and obliged them to put themselves in an extraordinary posture of defence; especially, upon notice that 10 thousand *Tartars* were marching within twelve Leagues, to joyn the Rebels.

The Grand Visier, at the siege of *Vienna* did not at all spare his men, thinking by such resoluteness to daunt the besieged, and bring them the sooner to a Capitulation: To come to which, he has not only by Letters shot in upon Arrows; but by other means, as sending his Letters by captive *Austrians*, made large Promises, and large Threats; on the one hand, assuring them of Liberty, free exercise of Religion, and indemnity of their Persons and Estates: On the other, he magnified the Force, Power, and Resolution of his Master, swearing by *Mahomet*, if they stood out to extremity, and obliged him to take it by storm, which he was resolved to do, for that no relief was to be hoped

for on their part ; he would put all to the Sword, without exception, and that the most obstinate in opposing his demands, should expire by the most exquisite torments. But these threats or promises were too low and mean to have any effects, or make any impression on the minds of men of bravery and resolution, who had devoted their lives to the defence of that City, and the preservation of the Emperours honour ; though indeed some of the pusillanimous Burghers, looking back upon their Wives and Children, were for yielding up the place ; for which, and for mutinying upon that occasion, as a terrour to the rest, five or six of them were executed, and an Order published, That under severe penalties, no man should be so hardy, as once to name or mention any thing tending to a Surrender.

The Visier, thus frustrated in his hopes and expectation, gave order to raise another Battery against the new Bulwark, from which he battered it incessantly for 16 hours with great fury ; but in the end had most of his Cannon dismounted

dismounted by the besieged, and a sally made upon the Trenches; in which 300 *Turks* were killed, and of the Imperialists fifty; amongst whom was a Captain of Horse and an Ensign-bearer: But what more conduced to the advantage of the Imperialists, under the favour of this action the Pioneers filled up divers of their Works, and broke into their Mines in divers places, which they discovered by sounding them. The Count *Staremburg* Governour of the place, omitted no labour nor industry to defend it, giving most remarkable proofs of his conduct and courage, to the great encouragement of those that served under him; for where-ever the Walls were most rent and shattered, and the Cannon played most furiously, there would he be, labouring at the Works sometimes with his own hands, and at other times encouraging his Soldiers with words and rewards.

By this time, the *Turks* having finished three new Batteries, began to throw their Bombs, which ruined divers houses; to prevent which, many of those that were nearest to the Wall,

the Besieged covered with Earth, especially the flat roofed ones, which most in that City are: which stratagem hindered frequently the Bombs from doing their desired execution. When in the mean time, the *German* Engineers having from the Bulwarks levelled their Cannon against the *Turkish* Batteries, broke and dismounted most of their Cannon, ruining, and for the most part demolishing the Batteries, killing a great number of the Infidels: Insomuch that the Vicer sent to the Count, to demand a cessation for some hours, to bury the dead; but indeed to repair the Batteries, though it was not conjectured that less than 300 slain lay scattered up and down, whose noysome smell greatly infected the *Turkish* Camp: nor was the imperious *Turk* contented to make this demand only, but according to the wonted pride of the *Ottomans*, he by the same Messenger gave him a second time to understand, That in case he did not in time surrender the place, but obstinately held out, till it should be taken by storm, he would put Men, Women, and Children to the Sword.

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To which the Count as boldly, and souldier-like, returned answer: That his menaces might be spared; that for his part, he knew better how to defend the place, than ever to think of surrendring it, of which by his actions he would convince him; nor would he consent to any cessation. This answer made the *Turk* fume and chafe exceedingly, but in vain; for although he commanded all the Cannon to play incessantly all the 21 and 22 of *July*, yet they did little execution; or if they did, the Citizens and others, who laboured therein, repaired it, and where ever the fiercest battery happened, there they countermured and raised Rampiers of earth to hinder the shaking of the Wall: Nor did he only batter, but commanded his men to give an attack upon the Ravelin in three places, their Officers thrusting and beating such on as lagged or seemed unwilling to press forward; but in this they were altogether unsuccessful; for what by the Cannon from the Work, and the Town, and volleys of small shot from the Palizadoes and Brest-works, they

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were forced to retire 2000 less than they came on.

The war remaining at this point, the Duke of *Lorrain* having received a supply of 5000 men, the better to encourage the besieged, drew near the City, incamping with his whole Army at *Krembs* on the *Danube* about three Leagues and a half from *Vienna*, within hearing of the Cannon, and sight of the Leaguer ; and there received advice from the King of *Poland*, That he was upon his march with an Army of 40000 effectual men, and that by the 20 of *August*, he would be before *Vienna*, and oblige the *Turks* to rise, or come to a general Battle ; which advice he caused to be conveyed to the besieged by a Fisherman, who adventured to swim over the River ; and thereby so encouraged them, that the next morning they made another sally upon the *Turks*, and finding them altogether unprepared, made a great slaughter, beating them out of their Trenches, and throwing down their Works ; which so much alarmed the Camp, that the Visier suspected the Imperial Army was at hand, and therefore

fore immediately drew up into Battalia, commanding 1000 Janizaries, and 2000 Spahies to succour the Leaguers that maintained the Works ; upon whose arrival, the Imperialists returned into the City, having killed between 3 or 400 of the enemies, and taken eight Ensigns : Which negligence of duty in the *Turks*, the Visier punished by the death of the Zangiack, that commanded in chief on part of the Works. This action was no sooner over, but the Duke of *Lorrain* had notice by his Scouts, that a great convoy of Provision and Ammunition was on its way to the *Turks* Camp before *Vienna* : He commanded out a strong party to attack it, who accordingly did ; but finding the *Turks* that guarded it, obstinate, and not willing to surrender it without blows, a sharp dispute happened, and continued hot for the space of two hours, in which time 600 *Turks* being killed upon the place, the rest fled, some to the Camp, and others to Count *Teckely*, who lyes on the frontiers of *Silesia* ; leaving the Baggage to the Imperialists, who lost 58 men in this action ; but in
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the end brought their booty to the Camp, computed worth 40000 Dollars: for it consisted of 1000 Waggon all well laden.

The Imperial Ministers in the name of his Imperial Majesty, having motioned to the Count *d' Crecy*, the *French* Minister, That the Troops of that Crown might not molest the Empire, nor any of its dependences during his Imperial Majesties being involved in war with the *Turk*: The said Count sent to acquaint the King his Master with what had been proposed; and having received Instruction, on that affair, He on the 26 of *July* presented a memorial, wherein he acquainted them, That the King his Master would not take advantage of the condition the Empire is in, by reason of the war with the *Turks*; but would make a truce with his Imperial Majesty for the space of thirty years, provided it be consented to before the end of *August*: Upon which Proposal, the Bishop of *Aichstadt*, the Imperial Minister, sent to acquaint his Imperial Majesty therewith; and to receive instructions in that affair: the Electoral Colledge

Colledge being of opinion, That it is absolutely necessary to conclude a peace with the Crown of *France* upon the Conditions proposed; and that thereupon they shall be the better able to assist his Imperial Majesty with men and money to maintain the war against the *Turk*; for that they are at present obliged to keep Forces upon the frontiers to prevent the incursions of the *French*, who are roving abroad in parties: But the result of this affair, at this juncture of great importance to the Empire, as yet remains undetermined and doubtful.

During the Treaty between the Empire and Crown of *France*, the action grew warm at the siege of *Vienna*; for the *Turks* continuing their Batteries, and pressing on the siege, by running their Trenches, and covering with Bavins and Planks, to defend them from the small shot out of the Palizadoes and Flankers. The Imperialists on the 24 of *July*, made another brisk fallie, with 3000 Foot and 2000 Horse, who charged the *Turks* with such fury in their Trenches, that they drove them out of
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divers works, which they had advanced near the *Ravelin*, and filled them up, setting fire to the Planks, and what else was combustible ; and following their advantage, beat them to their main Works, and there disputed it at push of Pike, and But-end for half an hour : during which space, 7000 *Turks* advanced from the Camp to the relief of their fellows ; when the Imperialists tired with the slaughter of the Infidels, of which (as some that were taken Prisoners since, say no less than) 4 or 5000 perished in the action, they retired into the Town, carrying *Turks* heads upon their Lances ; which they afterwards planted upon stakes on the Bastions. This and the former carnages did so infect the air, that the smell and noisomeness caused a mortal sickness in the *Turks* Camp, and thereby obliged the Visier to remove with the greatest part of his Army 3 or 4 miles distant from the Walls : And moreover it was related by a Christian slave, who in the action made his escape, That the *Turks* in running their Trenches, did happen upon a great number of dead bodies,

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full of putrefaction and contagious smells, who had been buried during the raging of the late Plague at *Vienna*; in-
somuch, that not being able to endure the scent, they were often obliged to discontinue the work, many of them thereupon falling mortally sick, and dying shortly after: So that here, as well the dead as the living contributed to the defence of the City. In the last sally the Imperialists lost 160 men.

The Elector of *Bavaria*, by this time having drawn forth an Army of 13 or 14000 men, brought them to *Passaw*; where he drew them up, and exercised them in the presence of the Emperor, where they for the most part appeared wonderful dextrous in handling their Arms, swift and ready in their advances, and indeed expert in all military exercise, to the no small delight of the beholders. Scarcely was this over, but News came, That General *Dunwalt* having notice that 7 or 8000 *Tartars* were fallen into the upper *Austria*, he with such forces as he had under his command, and a considerable Band of the Peasants, fell upon them as they were plundering,

plundering, and so consequently divided, and not in any reasonable posture of defence, and after some dispute, put a great number of them to the Sword, took divers of them Prisoners, and delivered 2000 poor Christian Captives, which they were dragging after them in chains, as likewise recovered a considerable Booty, part of which he delivered to the owners, and the rest he distributed amongst his Souldiers.

These successes of the Imperialists, as they greatly dismayed the *Turks* and Rebels, so they animated the Imperialists, and the Princes of the Circles, inducing them to hasten out their Troops, insomuch, that in a Conference held at *Hasford* the 27 of *July*, between the Bishop of *Bamberg* and *Wirtsbourg*, and the Deputies of the Elector of *Brandenburg*, the Princes of *Hanspach*, *Bareith*, &c. it was resolved, That the Troops of *Franconia* designed for the assistance of the Emperour should begin their march on the 2 of *August*; it being conditioned, That the Bishop and Chapter of *Wirtsbourg*, should for this service furnish out two Regiments of Foot, and four

four Companies of Guards; and the Elector of *Brandenburg*, not reckoning his Quota, should assist the Emperour with a body of men under the command of the Velt Marshal *Borfling*: All which were immediately to be raised and sent to the Imperial camp, incamped between *Krembs* and *Vienna*, impatiently expecting those Auxiliary Troops. But from hence let us again return to the Siege of *Vienna*.

The *Turks* still pressing the siege in hopes to carry the Town by Storm, or oblige the besieged to surrender upon reasonable proposals, raised divers new Batteries in the stead of those the besieged's Cannon had ruined: Which Batteries they chiefly manage by Renegadoes of all Nations, to whom they give double pay. They on the 30 of *July* made three attacks near *Scotenburg-Gate* and the *Red Tower*, in which they were bravely repulsed by the besieged, who came to handy blows with them with great resolution; whilst the Cannon from the Flankers cut off the *Turks* in great numbers, and spared not to kill some of the Imperialists, who were
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mixed, and fighting with the enemy. In these three attacks the *Turks* lost near 8000 men: Whereupon, the Grand Visier sent to demand a Cessation to fetch off the slain and wounded; but Count *Staremburg* returned answer, That he had no need of Truce, his Garrison being all in good order. The *Turks* scarce had time to breath, before the Imperialists making another sally, entred the Suburb called *Leopoldstadt*, some time since possessed by the *Turks*; they beat them out, and put a considerable number of men into it to defend it, it serving as a Flanker to the Town, and playing furiously against the Battery the *Turks* had raised against the *Scotch-Gate*, dismounting all the Cannon, and ruining the Battery, though not without loss on their own part, the most stout and resolute Souldiers still keeping the Walls; the Garrison consisting of 18000 fighting men, besides a great number of the Burghers, Scholars and religious persons of all Orders, who upon occasion are assisting. Nor is any thing of Ammunition or Provision wanting, but a plenty sufficient for several Months,

Months, according to the computation of those that by the Count's order took a narrow survey of the Magazines: Money being the thing most wanting, the Governour borrowed a considerable sum of the Religious Orders, promising to restore it with addition, if the City escape falling into the hands of the enemy; and if it should so happen, yet to make reparation, if his life and liberty were preserved; the which money he freely and cheerfully at divers times distributed amongst his Souldiers: As likewise was so exact as to see the Provision fairly divided, that one has not more than another; thereby to prevent murmurs, animosities and mutinies: Causing the whole Garrison, as well Burghers as Souldiers, to take an Oath, To defend the place to the last extremity, and never to hearken to any proposals or overtures from the enemy, how advantageous soever they may be. These resolutions, equity and bravery in the Governour, contributed not a little to the resolution and courage of the Souldiers and Citizens, the very Women appearing every where courageous,

gious, heartning and exciting their Hus-
bands to maintain and defend the City
against the common Enemy without
weariness or fainting. This great City,
when the *Turks* first sat down before it,
had no more than 15 or 1600 men in it,
and not greatly provided with Ammu-
nition and other necessaries; but as Pro-
vidence had ordered it, just as it was in-
vested, viz. on the 14 of *July*, four great
Vessels came up the River laden with
all manner of Necessaries, and within
sight of the enemy, recovered the Port.
Though few expected the day before,
that the *Turks* would have attempted a
siege, in which they have always been
unfortunate. For before this very City,
much weaker than at present, *Solyman*
the Magnificent lost 80000, or as some
say, 100000 men; and after all that
he could do, being there in person,
he was obliged to raise his siege with
shame and disgrace. The Duke of *Lor-
rain* likewise had the good luck to thrust
in 13000 Foot, and 1000 Horse, be-
sides which upon occasion, the Inhabi-
tants can make 20000 fighting men;
and happy was it for the City, that the
Garrison

Garrison and Provision so luckily entered : for the next day the *Ottoman* Army so closely invested it, that it was a work of great difficulty for a single person to get in or out.

The Country round about *Vienna* is destroyed and laid waste : for upon the *Turks* first arrival, from the Walls and Towers of the City, might be seen 40 Villages in a flame at once ; and daily for a week together, were brought into the Camp, droves of such miserable Christians as the Barbarians had surprized or taken in the Castles and small Fortresses adjacent, which were not capable of standing out, but to save their lives surrendered; though they had better have dyed like Souldiers and men of courage, than fallen into the hands of so barbarous an enemy, from whom they can expect nothing but slavery : so that great are the cryes and wailing of Women and Children ; which when the Wind sat on the back of the Camp, could be distinctly heard by the Besieged.

The King of *Poland* having left *Cracow*, with the Army under his command,

mand, marched with all dilligence to joyn the Imperial Army, and in joyned confederacy to relieve the besieged City, or to give the enemy battle. When in the mean while, the Duke of *Lorrain* having advice, that Count *Teckely* marched towards *Presburg* with a strong power of the *Hungarian* Rebels and *Turks*, the latter being sent him by the *Bassa* of *Buda*; and taking the advantage of the juncture of affairs, he intended to besiege it: He detached a strong party of Horse and Foot, and marched towards them with a resolution to give them battle; which *Teckely* little suspected, by reason the day before he had received advice, that he durst not come forth of his Camp, for fear of the *Ottoman* Army; but too late finding his intelligence false, and that the Duke from the Walls of *Presburg* advanced towards him, he with his whole body of *Turks* and *Hungarians*, consisting of 25000 men, retired in the best order the small time would permit; but not so swiftly but that the Imperialists fell in with his Rear, making of them great slaughter, cutting off about 6
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or 700 of them, and seizing upon most of their Baggage, Ammunition and Provision, taking in all 1000 Waggon: After which the Duke reinforced the Garrison, causing all the Boats that *Teckely* had brought thither, to bridge over the *Danube*, to be burnt; sending after him the Prince *Lubomirskie*, with the *Polish* Horse under his command; who for the space of eight miles, had the execution of the Rear-guard, which made a kind of a running fight, the Duke with the whole Army following close after. In this action the Imperialists and *Poles* lost 100 men, and the enemy 1500. After which, Count *Teckely* in great confusion repassed the *Waag*, and the *Turks* separating from him, returned to *Newhensel*, out of which Garrison most of them were drawn. The Duke stay'd upon the bank of the River *Marck*, two miles from *Presburg*, to have notice of their motion, as fearing they might wheel about and fall into *Moravia*; sending after them General *Dunwald* with 1000 Light-Horse, continually to give him an account of what he could learn in relation

lation to their inclination to action ; and so rising with the part of the Army he had brought, he returned to his Camp near *Krems*, upon the *Danube*, there to expect the Elector of *Bavaria* and the King of *Poland* , both which were near at hand, with a resolution to join him ; these two Princes marching in person at the head of their Armies, both which Armies amount to 45000 fighting men , the flower of those Countrys. Upon whose approach, the Grand Vicer sent orders to the Bassa of *Buda*, to draw up a body of 20000 men, out of the neighbouring Garrisons, and dispatch them immediately to the Army , as likewise Ammunition and Provision with all speed ; the Army, by reason of the late Convoys falling into the hands of the Imperialists , being much distressed for want of Provision : He likewise dispatched a Chiaus to the Grand Signior, to give him a relation of what had happened since the siege ; wherein, as some fugitives report, he gave the Chiaus a strict command, to assure him, that he would suddenly send him the Keys of *Vienna* : And as soon as

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he was departed, that he might inform the Grand Signior he left the Camp in action, he furiously battered the *Red Tower*, thundring incessantly against it with 12 pieces of Cannon and Culvering flinging Bullets of 52 and 58 pound weight; yet through the vigilance of the Defendants, did small damage besides renting the Battlements and Curtain of the Wall.

The Viceroy of *Croatia*, whilst these transactions were on foot, having drawn together 13000 men for the defence of that Countrey; having notice that a body of *Tartars* and *Turks*, the Refuse of the Garrison upon the Frontiers, were roving abroad, and had done great mischief in firing Villages, burning the Hay and Corn, ravishing the Women, putting the men to the Sword that were unable for service, and drowning the Children in the Rivers: To put a stop to this barbarous torrent, and to repay the inhumane Rake-Hells in their own coin, he drew out 1700 Horse and 5000 Foot, with which crossing the Country the nearest way, he on the 9 of *August* found them triumphing in all manner of rapine

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and cruelty, when leaving 3000 Foot, and 1000 Horse under the covert of a woody Grove, he advanced with the rest towards the enemy; who being 6 or 7000 strong, after some consultation, threw themselves into a posture of defence, and prepared to give him Battle, with whom he as resolutely joyned, having first wheeled about, and taken the advantage of the Ground, so that he might train them into the Ambushment, and by that means inclose them: which fell out so to his expectation, that after a furious charge, the Ambuscade burst out at their back with loud shouts, which they seconded with so many messengers of death; the enemies being as it were taken in a toil, were killed on all sides, without making further resistance, all the Plain being strewed with their ruins and miserable slaughter, of which not above 2000 escaped, the rest being killed and taken Prisoners: Of the *Croats* in the first charge, 30 were killed, and as many wounded, and in all they lost but 120. By this action 700 Christians were delivered from miserable captivity, and 1000 head

head of Cattle recovered, with much Baggage, and store of Provision, which they had gathered up in the Countries through which they had passed ; and certain it is, had not a timely stop been put to this torrent, before it had swelled great, as it would soon have done by the conjunction of 8000 more of the same Tribe, who were advancing ; but upon notice of evil success, retired : It would have put the whole Country into a great consternation and confusion.

Count *Leslie* being sent to secure *Moravia* from the incursions of the Enemy, with a Body of 4 or 5000 men, took a Convoy of 78 Waggons loaden with Ammunition and Provision, on its way to *Teckely's* Camp on the banks of the *Waag*, putting those that kept it, to flight, though without any more slaughter than of one man ; for the Convoyers being aware of his coming, left the Waggons, and shifted for themselves in the Woods. To know the state of the besieged, the Duke of *Lorrain* on the 8 of *August* sent an Engineer disguised in Country habit, who under the favour of the Night passed the Leaguers, and the next night

had the good success to return in safety to the Imperial Camp; bringing an account, That the besieged were resolute in the defence of the City, full of courage and vigor, not having lost above 3000 men since the siege began; and that on the other hand, the *Turks* appeared less vigorous in their attempts than at first they did, and that they were in a manner distressed for want of Provision; a mortal sickness at the same time raging in the Camp, of which many dyed, they not being computed to have lost less than 20000 men in the divers attacks they have made in the sallies made by the besieged, and those that have perished by the Pestilence, besides several Boats full of sick and wounded men, that have been sent up the *Danube*, whilst all the Troops of the Circles are on their march, and daily arrive at the Imperial Camp, so that the Duke of *Lorraine* is 38000 strong, and will be 59000 strong, when the *Brandenburg* and *Bavarian* Troops have joyned him, who are daily expected; so that in conjunction with the King of *Poland*, the Army will consist of 88 or 90000 fighting men,

so

so that a mortal battle must of necessity insue, if the Visier raise not his Siege before the latter end of this Month of *August*, 1683.

The Rebels having intelligence of the Duke of *Lorrains* being retired from the Walls of *Presburg*, with a body of 3000 Horse and Foot, fell into *Moravia*, of which the Duke had no sooner notice, but he commanded out a party of *Polonian* Horse to stay their advancing further into that fruitful Country, which party had the success they desired; for overtaking the Rebels as they were ravaging and plundering the Countrey, and a little before strengthened, by joyn- ing a party before in those parts, under the command of the Prince of *Lichtensteyne*, they charged them with such fury, that although they were inferior to them in number, they killed 5 or 600 upon the place, and took a like number Prisoners: Upon notice of which the Duke of *Lorrain* drew nearer to *Vienna*, incamping with the gross of his Army at *Enzesdorf*, not far from *Vienna*, to be ready to succour the besieged, if occasion require it. To whom daily re-

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sorted

sorted the Troops of the Princes in motion, as the Electors of *Bavaria*, *Brandenburg*, *Saxony*; the Princes of *Newburg*, *Hanault*, and other Territories dependant on the Empire, coming different ways for their better convenience, bringing with them great store of Provision: Which obliged the *Turks* to press on the siege, battering the Town without intermission, and springing divers Mines, the Bassa not sparing the lives of his Men, but thrust them as it were into the mouth of Slaughter, so that after the springing the Mines, which ruined a part of the besiegeds Out-works, they lodged upon the Counterscarp, and possessed it for the space of an Hour; when the besieged sallying, beat them out with great slaughter, insomuch that the Bodies of the slain did not a little annoy the Imperialists, who used great diligence to countermine the *Turks*; which they did so successfully, that they met them in one of their Mines, and not only frustrated their design, but drove them out with great slaughter, seising on the Powder they had brought to overthrow the Palizadoes, so that
 maugre

maugre the *Ottoman* stratagems, they prevailed little or nothing. For the besieged encouraged by the Count d' *Staremburg* their Governour, fought like Lyons, even in the Works and Breaches, made by the *Turkish* Cannon, where the Shot falls thickest; when to encourage the Souldiers the more, the Townsmen bring out their Stores of Provision. Yet the *Turks* continuing their Mines, lodged themselves under the advantage of a fifth or sixth Mine, sprung in the Ditch; but were soon sent thence with a showre of Shot shot from the Wall: Whereupon the Duke of *Lorraine* sent a man into the City, to know the state thereof, who by a certain sign given, assured the Duke, that he was got safe into it, which signal was by hanging out a long blue Streamer upon the *White-Tower* of that City; he also received orders, to injoyn the Governour, if he perceived the *Turks* to advance so far, as to indanger the place, he should hang out divers Flags, as signals of the danger, and that rather than it should fall into the hands of the Enemy, he would attempt to raise the siege without any further delay;

but the besieged, though they lost a great many resolute Souldiers, and some Commanders of note, declined to hang out any such signal of danger, but bravely defended their Works, though the *Turks* made frequent Assaults, as not expecting long to continue the siege, whether it came to a Battle or not, by reason of the great scarcity in their Camp; which was occasioned by the Imperialists taking divers Convoys of Provision, insomuch that they fed upon Horse-flesh as dainty fare, and an Ammunition bread sold at five Dollars; all their Forrage for their Horses being so little, that 300 were starved to death in one Week. Yet the Bassa sent again to summon the City, making larger offers than formerly, with many promises of Liberty, free exercise of Religion, and other immunities; which were rejected with disdain: Whereupon he commanded a general assault to be made, which on the 5 and 6 of *August* was continued, almost without intermission, thinking so to tire out the besieged, and by that means oblige them to a surrender; but so far were they from acquiring

acquiring what they aimed at, that after they had possessed themselves of one point of the Counterscarp, the besieged sprung a mine before the Work, blowing about 100 of the Infidels into the Air, and following the advantage, sallied at two or three Ports, upon which a sharp conflict began, coming at length to handy-blows, in which it was not supposed, that less than 2000 of the Besiegers fell, though at the same time they played against the wall from 7 Batteries.

The City making a brave defence, a party of Imperial Horse passing the *Danube*, fell upon 300 *Turks*, who had posted themselves in a small Island of that River, and put most of them to the Sword, bringing away 200 Camels laden with provision, as also a great deal of rich Furniture: Of which success the Duke of *Lorraine* had no sooner received advice, but another Messenger brought him a Letter from the King of *Poland* to give his Highness an account, that he with his Army, consisting of between 30 and 40000 men, would be within sight of *Vienna* by the 20 of *August*, and that he marched in three bodies for the

better conveniency and speed, desiring the Duke not to hazzard any thing till his arrival; upon notice of which, the Emperour nominated the Count *Schafgates* to go and complement that King at his arrival on the Frontiers. Prince *Lubomirski* being the mean while abroad, encountered a party of the *Hungarian* Rebels, as they were plundering on the Borders of *Silesia*, and put them to the rout, killing 300 of them upon the place, and took 31 Prisoners, and 8 Ensigns, with the loss of eight of his men, and ten wounded. Yet had not the Palatine of *Hungary* the like success, for during his march towards *Croatia*, to joyn the Viceroy, most of his Souldiers being *Hungarians*, deserted him by night, the greater part of them joyning with the Rebels.

The *Turks* being earnest to subdue *Vienna* before the arrival of the *Poles*, on the 16 of *August* made a terrible assault, which they continued for the space of eight hours, springing several Mines, by which means they became masters of a Ravelin, and lodged themselves upon the Counterscarp; which caused the besieged

sieged to make a brisk sally, and come to dint of Sword, so that a bloody and doubtful fight ensued: at which time the Christians being reinforced, the *Turks* were beaten out of the Works they had taken, with the loss of 5000 men, besides those that were wounded: Nor was the loss inconsiderable on the part of the Imperialists, for in this action they lost 150 resolute Souldiers, and had near as many wounded; amongst the which, were Count *Staremburg* and the General *Souches*, who adventuring too far in pursuit of the enemy, received slight hurts, one being shot into the Legg with a *Turkish* Arrow, and the other by the springing a Mine.

This assault over, News was brought to the Imperial Camp, that Count *Caprara* was upon his way to the Imperial Court, and in his company a *Turkish* Aga, who had in charge to treat about raising the Siege of *Vienna*, which the Grand Signior was content to do in consideration that *Commorra* and *Raab* might be put into his hands; but these demands seemed so unreasonable and extravagant, that they took not effect. Whereup-

on the Visier commanded the Aga of the Janizaries with 6000 fresh men to reinforce those that were in the Trenches, and renew the Assault; which he did with that desperate resolution, that he beat the Christians out of their Works, and lodged his men in the Counterescarp; and not so contented, pressed on even within pistol shot of the Walls, continually firing, and heartening his men to enter the Breach by filling up the Ditch with Baskets of Earth and Faggots; which in great abundance they for that purpose had provided: But such was the courage of the besieged, and especially of the Governour, that drawing up the strength of the Garrison to that side, the *Turks* upon the Sally received a fatal welcome, for after a fierce incounter, in which 1200 *Turks* and 100 Imperialists were slain, and divers wounded, the former retired; yet those left in the Works fought it out till they were either blown up or cut in pieces. Whereupon the Grand Visier impatient of delays, caused the Miners to proceed in their subterranean progress with
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all diligence reserving his men the better to inable him to incounter the confederate Forces, with whom he knew he must come to a battle unless he could possess the City before the arrival of the *Polonian* King.

The 26 of *August* being come, the Grand Visier *Cara Mustapha* sent an Express to the Governours of *Gran, New-hensel*, and divers other Garrisons of the Grand Signiors to send him a supply of Men and Provision, and especially to take up all the Forrage in those parts, and immediately to send it to him; for that a great number of his best Horses for want thereof dyed daily, whose Carkasses much annoyed his Camp, in which as well as in the City of *Vienna*, the Bloody flux raged extreamly, insomuch that almost as many fell thereby as by the Sword. His order herein being obeyed, and about 10 or 12000 men advancing, who were drawn out of divers strong holds. The Prince *Lubomirskie* with the *Polish* Horse under his command, and two Regiments of Imperial Dragoons, leaving the Imperial Camp,

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by

by swift marches unexpectedly came upon them, as they had passed the *Nytra*, and put them into great disorder, charging them with such irresistible force and bravery, that they fled on all parts, and in the head of them the *Bassa* of *Buda*, who was their Leader in chief: So that all or most part of the Baggage fell to the Prince. After which good success he returned safe to the Imperial Camp. In this Action 3 or 4000 *Turks* were slain, and of the *Poles* and Imperialists not above 100, and as many wounded.

By this time the *Turkish* Miners having lodged their Powder under a strong Graft, sprung a Mine, and sorely rent the Wall; but at the same time the *Turks* in the Trenches giving a great shout, animating each other to enter by force, were so gauled in that attempt by the shot from the Flankers, that e're they could make the attack, the besieged had countermined and strongly lodged themselves in an outwork: which they had raised in the ruins of the Raveling that the *Turks* the day before had destroyed with their Mines,

so

so that finding their attempt altogether dangerous, and a number of the forwardest already cut off with Cross-bar-shot, they in great confusion retired to their former lodgment. Yet what by the frequent Sallies, the loss on the part of the Besieged, together with those that dyed of the Bloody Flux, was very great; as will appear by the ensuing Letter written to the Duke of *Lorrain* by the Count d' *Staremburg*, bearing date the 27 of *August* 1683. wherein he gives his Highness an account of what had for some days before passed; and desires him to hasten the relief of that important place, as followeth.

The Copy of the Letter, &c.

I Cast my self at your Highnesses feet, most humbly to thank your Highness for the goodness you were pleased to express towards me in your last Letter : Your highness knows, I am perfectly devoted to you, and that I desire nothing more passionately, than by my most humble service to render my self worthy thereof. Since my last, the Enemy have sprung 6 or 7 Mines in the Raveling, which after having repulsed them, we presently repaired again, and we still maintained our Retrenchment, the enemy having gained no more than a lodgment on the point of the Raveling. We search above and under ground, and have countermin'd 3 of the enemies Mines, and sprung two Mines, which have had good effect, and would have had better, were our Miners braver

ver and more expert ; but being people
 which we get together any way, it is im-
 possible to make them re-enter a Mine
 when they hear the enemy at work. In
 the Counterscarp the enemy have likewise
 sprung 3 Mines near the Retrenchment
 Pallizadoed ; which we still maintain to
 cover the Caponiers we have in the Ditch ;
 and though the Pallizadoes were in some
 places beaten down, yet our men main-
 tained the Post with their Swords in their
 hands, till such time as they were made
 good again, and we do still maintain it.
 The enemy have again made two descents into
 the ditch, the one towards the Bastion le-
 bel, and the other towards that of the
 Court, from whence our men under the
 favour of the fire we gave, in open
 day dislodg'd them, whilst others command-
 ed for that purpose filled their Works and
 burnt their Gabbions and Galleries, so
 that they must now begin anew. But Sir,
 it is time to succour us, we lose a great
 many Men, and many Officers, more by
 the Bloody flux than by the fire of the
 enemy; for there dyes almost every day 60
 of that distemper. We have no more Gra-
 nadoes, which were our best defence: Our

Cannons are partly spoiled by the Enemies Shot, and partly burst before they had endured 50 shot of our own, by reason of the evil temperament of the Metal: And the enemy finding they cannot with small numbers lodg themselves in the ditch, make great lodgments on the Counterscarp, to keep a great number of men there, and to make an extraordinary effort. For the rest it is certain, The enemy have lost, and do daily lose a great number of *Malickins*, and that they have many sick and dead of the Bloody flux, which rageth amongst them. They have several Camps, far enough from each other, and may be easily beaten if they stay for your Highness here, which I cannot believe they will do. They are not at present 60000 fighting men, and one Camp may be beaten, before it is capable to be assisted by the other. We expect your Highness with the greatest impatiency; but I not so much to be delivered of this Siege, as to have the honour to assure your Highness of the respect with which I am, &c.

P. S. At this instant my Miners inform me, That they hear the enemy working beneath them under the Bastion of the

the Court; they must have passed the Ditch under ground, and there is no more time to be lost.

This being the state of *Vienna*, the Duke of *Lorraine* used all diligence to draw his Army out of his Camp, resolving no longer to delay the relief of that important City, though the King of *Poland* was not yet come up: But as he was about to march, he received an Express from the Count d' *Staremberg*, that the Mine under the Court Bastion had been discovered and defeated; and that he had dislodged the *Turks* on the point of the Counterscarp, and therefore was able to hold out much longer than he supposed: Withal desiring his Highness not to act any thing to the disadvantage of the Imperial Army, but wait the arrival of the King of *Poland*. This advice altered the Dukes determination, and therather, because a little before he understood, The *Polish* Horse, to the number of 15000 were but 3 days march from his Camp. Whereupon he detached a strong party, and

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seized

seized upon a small Island in the *Danube* near to *Vienna*, the better to facilitate his enterprize, when he should make his attack upon the enemy; which with much impatience he desired, putting all things in a readiness for a speedy march through the Forrest of *Vienna*, sending out his Scouts to observe whether the enemy had possessed it. When in the mean time, the Visier pressed the City with the greatest part of his Forces, knowing it was no time to dally; so that his men again possessing themselves of the Ditch, gave a furious assault with all eagerness, striving to enter the breach their Cannon had made: But such was the bravery of the besieged, though by this time reduced to a small number, that they were repulsed with considerable slaughter, and again dislodged: Whereupon the Visier sent to the Bassa of *Buda*, to hasten to his Camp with all speed, and bring with him such forces as he had under his command, or could draw out of the frontier Garrisons: But whilst he delayed, the King of *Poland* with his Horse, *August*
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the 29. arrived within Cannon shot of the Imperial Camp, his Foot being about three days march behind. Whereupon the Duke of *Lorrain*, with divers of the great Commanders, went to congratulate his arrival; who received them at the head of his Army, with many expressions of joy: And immediately they fell to debate, what was best to be done in order to the relief of the City? when on all hands it was resolved, That as little time as was possible, should be lost; but as soon as the Foot was come up and refreshed after their weary march, both Armies in conjunction should enter upon action.

His Imperial Majesty residing at *Passaw*, and receiving notice of the conjunction of his Army with that of the King of *Poland*, the better to hasten the raising of the Siege, descended the *Danube*, resolving to assist in person towards that great and memorable action; but upon second thoughts, considering that in his passage to the Bridge near *Tuen*, there might amongst so many different Nations probably arise
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some disorder or delay, he changed his resolution, and continued at a place called *Durenstien*, till the Action was past.

The *Polish* Foot by this time arrived, the Army set forward, and without much difficulty passed the Forrest of *Vienna*; the which had the enemy fortified, it would have greatly redounded to the disadvantage of the Christians, if not altogether frustrated their enterprize; but such was the will of Heaven, that presuming upon their own strength, they either through negligence or wilfulness omitted it: Yet had the Visier posted a body of men upon the Hill of *Calemburg*; to charge which 10000 Imperial Horse, and 6000 *Polish* Foot advanced under the leading of the Duke of *Croy* and Prince *Lubomirskie*, between whom a bloody and doubtful fight continued for the space of two hours, but the Christians being reinforced by 6 Regiments of Dragoons, the *Turks* Battle swerved, and the Christians became Masters of the Hill, on the top of which they planted their Cannon, and from thence thundering

thundering into the *Turkish* Camp, greatly annoyed it; when as the Grand Visier and Aga of the Janizaries drew out into the Champaign Country: But e're they could well put their men in order, they were charged in the Front by the Imperial Horse, who by this time had descended the Hill; and the *Asian* Horse, who advanced as the Forlorn, under the command of the Bassa of *Aleppo*, overborn; so that not being able to endure the Charge, they retired to the main Body, which covered the Camp; when to second the Christian Vantguard, the Margrave of *Baden* advanced, and with much bravery passed there a deep Retrenchment they had made at the bottom of the Hill, putting to flight, with great slaughter, such as were posted there; when the King of *Poland* with 10000 Foot, and 8000 Horse wheeling about, courageously charged the Infidels in the Flank on the Right, and with great slaughter piercing their Squadrons, put them into confusion, e're their Foot, who for the most part were left to guard the Camp, could come up; which

which gave the Duke of *Lorrain* opportunity to advance on the Left, with the Imperial Troops and Auxiliaries, endeavouring above all things, to afford succour to the City of *Vienna*, in which he met with that good success, that part of the Infantry by six in the Evening, took Post before the *Scotch Gate*: Yet did not the *Turks* in their Trenches leave off firing against the City, but rather like men desperately resolved to lose their Lives, or make themselves Masters of the place, gave a furious Assault, and had, as many conjectured, carryed it by Storm, had not at that juncture the Margrave of *Baden* with the Imperial Troops under his command entred the Trenches and made a fearful slaughter amongst them; which the Count *d' Staremburg* perceiving, sallied with the poor remainder of the Garrison Souldiers, and charged them on the other side, so that whilst in great confusion they fled the Charge of the one, they rushed upon the Swords of the other, till in fine they were all cut in pieces.

The

The King of *Poland* following his advantage, entered the enemies Camp, and after a sharp dispute made himself Master of it, cutting in pieces 6 or 7000 Janizaries, that were left to guard it; which the Visier perceiving, and finding himself hotly charged on all sides by the Duke of *Lorraine*, and the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*, in great confusion betook himself to flight, whilst the enraged Christians followed the execution with great slaughter till Night approached, when the Generals finding the Army much harrassed with their tedious March the day before, caused the retreat to be sounded, contenting themselves with the principal advantage they designed, by raising the Siege: But knowing the customary *Turkish* usage, to rally upon the enemy when busie in plundering, the Christian Army all that Night stood in Battalia in the enemies Camp; where the King of *Poland* found, beside the Tent, Moveables and Horse of *Cara Mustapha*, the Prime Visier, the value of a million of Crowns, the greatest part whereof in ready Money and Jewels;

Jewels ; as also every Souldier furnished himself with something of value. There was likewise found 100 pieces of Cannon, several thousand Quintals of Powder, and Provision for the subsistence of the Army for three Months. And thus after 60 days close Siege, was the City of *Vienna* on the 12 of *September* 1683. relieved, even at a time when it was brought to the last extremity, the Governour himself greatly doubting whether he could have resisted another Assault. The Garrison was so weakned and diminished, so that of 20000 men there remained no more than 4500 able for service.

The siege thus raised, and the *Türks* formidable Army defeated, the Emperor on the 14. came to *Vienna*, and was there received with all imaginable expressions of Joy, and the next day was solemnly congratulated on the part of the King of *Poland*, and invited into the Camp by his Under-Chancellor, by whom he presented the Grand Signiors Standard, enriched with Pearls, Diamonds and Rubies, to a great value : Whereupon his Imperial Majesty left the

the City, and met the King, who was at that time at the head of his Army, to dispose it for a march, when approaching each other on horse-back, they expressed all possible demonstration of friendship and reciprocal love; at what time the King presented the Emperor with an original Letter found in the Visiers Tent, signed by divers of the *Hungarian Nobility*; in which they congratulated the Visier upon the successful progress of his Arms, and wished him not to desist till he had taken the City of *Vienna*.

In this Battle the *Turks* lost 10000 men, and in the siege three times the number, beside what dyed of the Bloody flux, and other mortal distempers: when for the deliverance so miraculously wrought, the Emperor caused publick Thanksgiving to be made, and the Ruines the Enemies Cannon and Granadoes had occasioned, speedily to be repaired, highly commending the renowned and valorous Count *d' Staremberg* for his courage and bravery in defending the Bulwark of his Empire, and as a further mark of his favour,
made

made him Great Master d' Camp, when at the same time, the Burghers presented him with 2000 Duckats, and exempted his house from all Duties and Taxes for ever.

Affairs being thus prosperously begun, it was resolved they should be prosecuted to the best advantage; whereupon a part of the Army was dispatched in pursuit of the flying enemy, many of whom, together with divers pieces of Cannon, and beasts laden with Provision and Treasure, fell into their hands: Which Prisoners were employed to bury the dead, fill up their Trenches, and repair the breaches. Nor was the other part of the Army slow in following, resolving to quarter in *Hungary*, and as opportunity offered, recover such places as the *Turks* hold in that Countrey.

The Grand Visier greatly fuming at his overthrow, to extenuate his own neglects, or excuse his not fulfilling his promise to his Master, in a great rage caused the Bassa of *Buda* to be strangled, under pretence of not timely succouring him with new Supplies,

plies, and with all speed marched to *Alba Regalis*, not daring to adventure the fortune of a second Field.

The King of *Poland* and Duke of *Lorraine* having taken solemn leave of the Emperor, set forward for *Hungary*, where upon their arrival, finding the lower *Hungary* intirely ruined and left desolate by the *Turks*, they with the Armies under their command, repassed the *Danube* near *Comorra*, with a resolution to possess themselves of *Barkan*, a *Turkish* Garrison, which covers the bridg of *Gran* and *Pest*, lying over against *Buda*; thereby to secure their Winter Quarters; when the King of *Poland* marching at the head of his Army, a *German* Mile before the Imperial Army, under the leading of the Duke of *Lorrain*, coming near the Fort, caused his Dragoons to alight, and attack it, purposing to take it by assault: When at first the *Turks* came out in small Parties from behind their Retrenchments, to draw the Christians on, at what time the *Poles* behaved themselves very bravely, when to draw the Christians into an ambush, the *Turks*
gave

gave ground ; for in the mean time 5 or 6000 Janizaries passing behind a Hill, unperceived, fell upon them in the Flank with such fury, as greatly disordered them, cutting off almost all the Regiment of the Grand Marechal *fablowski* ; which sudden disorder, caused a greater, by the coming on of another party of the Infidels, insomuch that the King of *Poland* doubting the event, dispatched an expresse to the Duke of *Lorrain*, who was marching 6 miles behind, Informing him, That he was ingaged, and to desire him to advance without any loss of time : Whereupon his Highness marched with all convenient speed, but having a long Defile to pass, he could not come up so soon as otherwise he would ; but upon the first appearance of his Troops, the King retreated to meet him, thereby to avoid the great disorder his Troops were falling into, but having joyned the *German* Dragoons he advanced couragiously, and charged the enemy with such fury, that they not being able to sustain it, retired in great confusion, whilst the Christians following

lowing the execution, cut most of them in pieces, especially after the Bridg of *Barkan* was broken, over which they endeavoured to fly, and such for the most part as escaped the Sword, threw themselves into the River, and there perished; so that of 10000 there survived not 1200, besides 800 that were taken Prisoners, and amongst the slain fell the Bassa of *Silestria*, the new Bassa of *Buda*, and the Bassa of *Aleppo*. Immediately upon which defeat, *Barkan* despairing to defend it self, surrendred upon discretion: Yet was not this Victory obtained without blood and danger; for of the *Poles* there fell 12 or 1300, and of the Imperialists 150. Prince *Alexander* the Kings Son, had his Horse shot under him, and the King himself was in great danger, whilst the *Turks* shot pressed on all sides.

This double advantage gained on the ninth of *October*, it was resolved that *Gran* should be immediately besieged: In which resolves I shall leave the confederate Princes, and only add, That this war hath cost the
lives

lives and bondage of 1000000 Christians; and so ruined the once flourishing Country of *Austria*, that it cannot be repaired, but at vast expence, and the revolution of many years.

F I N I S.

A brief relation of the Turkish Cruelties towards such Christians as they take Captives, with their manner of selling and disposing them, the Labours they put them to, and their several Orders; together with the bestiality used upon youths, Female Children and Women, by the Turks; most lamentable and detestable to be told or thought.

REader, having given you an account of the state of the War between the two Empires of *Germany* and *Turky*, I shall now proceed to a more particular relation of the *Turkish* cruelties towards such Ill-starred Christians, as have the misfortune to fall into their hands, whose barbarity is such, that they know not how to shew mercy, nor have compassion upon poor suffering wretches, who continually groan under thrice worse than *Egyptian* bondage, having none
on

on Earth to appeal to for mitigation of their miseries ; yet such is the courage of most of them, that they will rather chuse to undergo their almost insupportable yoke under the tyranny of cruel Task-masters, than by base and unchristian cowardice deny the Lord, that bought them at the price of his precious blood, all their hopes upon earth being the expectation of the Christian Sword, under the leading of the Christian Princes. But to the purpose.

When at any time the Grand Signior has raised an Army for the invasion of any Christian Country, then like so many Vulturs or beasts of prey, a sort of Merchants, called by the *Turks* Men-Scorcers, hover about it in great numbers, to buy such Captives of the rude Souldiers as they shall take, either in War or by surprize ; and for that purpose bring upon Camels, Mules, Dromedaries, all manner of Provision, Cloaths and other Merchandise to truck, as likewise great bundles of Cords, and Chests full of Chains, to tye or bind them together, in one of which they fasten about 50 or 60 together. These sort of the Devils

vils Brokers, purchase of the Souldiers or Free-Booters, all the Captives that escape the Sword, with a *proviso*, That the tenth fall to the share of the Grand-Signior, or to the value, for they have liberty to purchase his Prisoners of the Tefstardar or chief Treasurer, or his Deputies; nor have they any Merchandize so profitable or such sure money as Slaves, whom they hale along like dogs, or drive before them like flocks of Sheep, for the most part naked, exposed to heat, cold and hunger: when if at any time they faint or are not able to go, they lay them cross a Horse, Mule, Camel or Dromedary, upon their Bellies, tying their Hands and Legs under the Belly of the Beast, as they use in *England* to carry Calves; but if they find them sick and not likely to recover, they cast them into the next ditch, and leave them to be devoured of Wolves and other voracious Beasts. Those that are aged, being accounted unprofitable, seldom escape the Sword, unless they are of such Eminency, that they expect a great ransom for his restoration: And these miserable Christians they send all over the
 Empire,

Empire, driving them from Market to Market like beasts, so that sometimes they carry 2 or 300 in a drove, bound in several parcels, feeding them for the most part with Bread and Water, or Rice Cakes.

When they are newly captivated or bought, the first thing the Devil prompts their Patron or Masters to, is by sharp threats, mixed with fair promises to induce them to renounce their Christianity, and perswade them to admit of Circumcision; the which if they yield to, they find somewhat more civil treatment, but are for ever debared of returning to their own Country, or gaining their liberty: all hope, which is sometimes a comfort to the miserable, is taken away till death set them free; and if, after they become *Turks*, they endeavour to escape, or return to the profession of the Christian Religion, the Law is, That they shall be thrust into a hot Furnace. Such as are thought firm, and not subject to fly or desert their Patrons, are admitted to their Masters military employments, and can only be made free when age renders them useless, and that

that upon courtesie, for their extraordinary service in their Youth, or some notable exploit, or when the Master upon being hurt in the war, or in great danger of death, bequeaths him liberty. They permit them to marry, but it is to make their posterity as well as themselves miserable : for their Children, when they come to maturity, are made slaves as well as themselves ; therefore those that consider the fatal consequences that attend such Matrimony, decline it. Those that refuse to be circumcised, or to renounce their Faith in Christ, are miserable, unless skilled in some extraordinary art, whereby they can greatly profit their Masters. Learned Men, Priests, and Gentlemen, not inured to hardship, or capable of any Mechanick art, are miserably dealt with ; and the worse, that they by making known their miserable condition, by Letter, to their Friends in Christendom, if they have any, may thereby be moved to ransom them : They cause them to walk with naked Legs, Feet, Head, and Backs, feeding them with the bread of affliction ; no new Cloaths ever succeeding

ceeding their old ones, unless a little course Linnen to hide their Privities. And in this miserable condition they hurry them over Rocks and Mountains, though never so rough and irksome to their gall'd bleeding Feet; so that many times one or other dyes for loss of blood issuing from his Feet, cut by Flints or sharp Marble, and so ends his wretched Life: Those that faulter or lag, they whip along with Scourges; and if they cannot, then they fasten them on horse-back as aforesaid, and often torture them to make them confess what craft or handy labour they are skilled in. Upon buying these miserable wretches, they always feel their Joynts, to observe if they are strong set, well knit, and free from imperfection; they feel likewise their Hands, by the hardness or softness of which, they know whether they have been inured to labour or not; they have also especial regard to their Mouth, to observe if their Teeth be strong, firm set, and sound, that so they be capable of eating Rice, Bisket, or any other course and hard Diet: And lastly, they take great notice of their Eyes, to see if there

there be no dulness nor blemish in them tending to blindness. From these observations, much the same as we use in buying Cattle, they conclude the goodness or badness of Captives. As for their Lodging, it is in an Out-shed, upon Stalks, Leaves of Trees, or coarse Mats, not being permitted to come within doors, unless upon extraordinary occasion, let the weather be never so extreme cold. As for the Women they are continually exposed to the horrid lusts of their Merchants or Buyers, locked up in strong places, and kept at hard labour, where you may hear continual howlings and wailings: Nor does the age of six years protect female children from the horrid lust of these Infidels, nor the youths escape their filthy Sodomy, to which they are almost all of them addicted.

These poor wretches, *viz.* the men, some are yoked like Oxen, and forced to draw the plough, others keep Sheep upon the bleak Mountains, and some again till the Ground with Spades, dig up Trees, saw Timber, grind in Mills, wash Cloth, fetch Water, drain Fish-
ponds,

ponds, make Bricks, or the like servile Labours, to which they are hurried by day-light, and till night, continue at it without Meat or Drink, seldom being allowed any unless at night, unless they have some way to get money to purchase it.

Maids are severally forced to perpetual labour, excluded both from the company and sight of Men, unless at such times as they attend their Mistresses to their Country Houses, to the Bath, or the Graves of their departed Friends.

If any Man be taken Prisoner, together with his Wife and Children, he is commonly disposed of to some Gentleman *Turk*, to be imployed in his Country house, there to labour in his Vineyard, till his Meadows, and plant Trees, look after his Cattle, and the like: all their Children being likewise made slaves; but if they persevere in the Christian Faith, there is a time allotted frequently for their delivery; but that is always in the choice of the Master, and at his courtesie.

If after their making free, they are desirous to return into their own Country,

they, they have Letter Patents given them for their Journey ; but this is only to such as persevere in Christianity, for those that abjure it, are never suffered to return , though some do now and then, by making escape ; yet sometimes they are made free, but in lieu thereof pay a certain annual stipend to their Master, and the tenth of all they possess to the Grand Signior. But most miserable of all are those that are sold to Husbandmen, who for the most part make them draw the Plough or keep Sheep as aforesaid ; those that are made Shepherds, seldom throughout the year come into any House , but wander from Mountain to Mountain according as they can find Pasture ; yet have the Master and Dame a Tent and a Curtain, one to lye and reside in, the other to carry all their Furniture and Provision : As for the Priests and Clergymen, they do not only lay heavy tasks upon them, but expose them to all ignominy and scorn possibly, yet greatly rejoyce when by perswasion or compulsion, they can oblige any one of them to renounce their faith.

Some

Some Turks have more humanity, and abate something of this rigorous usage, giving their Slaves now and then a small Stipend, which they mostly keep to defray their charges into Christendom, if ever they obtain their liberty; yet in this donation they have politick ends, which are to oblige them not to run away, or to induce them to imbrace the *Mahumetan* superstition. For seldom it is that they give any thing to such as are already turned *Mahumetans*, knowing that at the peril of their lives, they attempt their flight. Their beating is unmerciful, insomuch that some of them lye by it 6 or 7 Weeks, and many there are that never recover, which the *Turk* no otherways regardeth than for his profit: for could he make as much of a Christian dead as alive, they would suffer few or none within their power to live. Thus is the usage of the Slaves that fall into the hands of common *Turks*: And now I shall, Reader, give you an account of the treatments of such as fall to the Grand Signior by decimation, and are reserved for his use.

The old in years, he sells for Husbandmen, to be sure if any such happen amongst his share of Prisoners, but rarely do they; for for the most part, the Sword devours them; these yield him but a small and inconsiderable price, yet will they not permit them to be ransomed for thrice the value they yield. The young Men and Maids, they confine in the *Seraglios*, there to be taught and instructed in useful Arts, as making Bows, Arrows, Carpets, and the like; but first they oblige them to a renuntiati-
 on of their Faith, and to be Circumcised, diligently observing their Lineaments, Features, and the like; as also their prompt Wit and aptness, and accordingly they bring them up, some to Artifices, others to learn the *Mahumetan* Law, others to exercise Arms, and allow them a stipend of two or three Aspers a day, to provide them with Cloaths and Diet, till they are perfected, 60 of which Aspers make a Crown *English*. Over them they have severe Task-masters, to exact a daily account of their Exercise; and if they perform it not, then are they unmercifully beaten with Rods, Staves,
 or

or other things of more cruel invention. When they begin to grow perfect, they are inrolled, some in the order of the Bowmen, other some in the order of the Janizaries, and those that have lovely Faces are exposed to the horrid and sodomitical lust of their abominable lords ; and for that purpose the Genitals are cut away : so that when they have been used as long as the *Turk* thinks convenient, then are they put to the offices of Eunuchs, to attend on the Lady-Concubines Horses, Mules, or some Kitchen imploy.

Virgins, such as are of extraordinary beauty, comeliness or composition of Body, are chosen out for Concubines and thrust into a more narrow retirement. Those that are but indifferent handsome, they put to attend upon others, and to wash the privy parts of the *Turkish* Women after they have evacuated, which is a thing always observed amongst them. Others they imploy at spinning, winding Silk, weaving Carpets, carding Wooll, and the like, having first obliged them to renounce the Christian Faith; for no Christian may be

be suffered to inhabit within the Wall of the *Seraglio* ; and from these are cut off all hopes of returning into their own Countrey, being obliged in a strong and barbarous Land, to bewail their hard fates and wretched Captivity , wishing that they had fallen by the Sword amongst their Friends , rather than to be excluded from all humane society, unless such as is more detestable and hateful to them than *Cimmerian* darkness it self , which frequently drives them into such despair, that they lay violent hands upon themselves, chusing strangling rather than life, others pine away, and some starve themselves to death on purpose, others are beaten till of the blows and bruises they expire, and thus miserable wretches is their state under the triumphing tyranny of the barbarous Infidels, who know not how to shew mercy.

The manner of making Christians *Turks*, and to renounce their Christian Religion is thus: The Musti, or Chief Priest, or some of his Agents, after the Circumcision, which is done by cutting off their Foreskin with a

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sharp

sharp Knife, obliges them to say these words in the *Turkish* Language after them, viz. *Law illawheh illaw Allawh Muhammed resoul Allawh*: that rendred into *English* is thus, *There is no God but one alone, and Mahumet is his Messenger or Prophet.* The Women and Virgins only say the words, as not being capable of the former part of the Ceremony. Another way the Grand Signior has to get Slaves than by War, viz. All the Christian Provinces, his tributaries, or such Christians as live in his dominions, pay tribute-Children, having their Children snatched from them at the age of three or four years, and these are taught the *Mahumetan* Superstition, and put under the tutorage of divers severe Masters, to be instructed and educated in all manner of Arts, but especially in feats of Arms, and out of these they chuse the Janizaries and Spahi, which are for Horse and Foot, the support of the *Ottoman* Empire, being more deadly enemies to the Christians than natural born *Turks*.

From these and the like miseries poor wretches divers times attempt making their escape, which they cannot do without great danger and hazzard of their lives, especially such as are in *Asia*, for they have no way to get into *Europe*, but by swimming over the *Hellepont* into *Europe*, which cannot be effected without great danger, and frequent loss of Lives. But because many may imagine that in so large a dominion, these poor wretches may easily shift from their cruel Masters, especially such as are employed abroad, I shall to convince that, speak something of that matter, and so proceed to give a more particular account of the present miseries of *Hungary* and *Austria*, than in the series of this History has occurred.

European Slaves indeed with more facility make their escapes than those that are sold into *Asia*, *Aegypt*, and the Islands of the Sea, by reason they have only Rivers to pass, which for the most part, at some place or another are fordable, or so narrow that they may easily be swum over; but such as are in *Asia*, must of necessity pass the *Hellepont*, as is afore-

said, and such as design it, for the most part, attempt it in Harvest time, by that means sheltering themselves in fields of Corn all day, and by night travel; Corn and Herbs being their only Food, the greatest part of their Journey, they carrying no other Provision than Salt, to season them; and in this manner their lives are exposed to ravening Wolves, Bears and Lyons, choosing rather to be devoured, if it should happen so, then to return to their Currish Masters, whose mercies are cruelty.

When they come to the *Hellspont*, between *Callipolis* and the Towns of *Sestos* and *Abydos*, which guard the Strait, called by the *Turks*, *Begaz Asfer*, they cut down Timber, and make Floats or Rafts, upon which they get, sometimes to the number of 20 or 30, carrying nothing with them but Salt and Herbs, when if the Wind prove favourable, they are wafted to the *European* Shoar, in five or six Hours, which they conclude a fortunate sign, or presage of their escaping out of miserable thralldom; but if the wind prove contrary, or the Sea rage high, they are carryed away with the

the stream into the main Ocean, where they inevitably perish, unless some Ship happen in time to take them up, or sometimes being forced back upon the *Asian* Shore, they fall into the hands of their pursuers; but if they can attain the wished Shoar, they betake themselves to the Mountains, and by the guidance of the Stars, pass North and North-west, living upon Roots, Acorns and Herbs; unless now and then they can plunder a Shepherds Tent of Provision, in attempting of which some of them are frequently killed, and sometimes they kill the *Turks*; but if they chance to be taken and returned to their old Masters, then woe is them, their condition is more miserable than before, and better it had been for them, if they had dyed ere they had been born; for then they are not only loaded with chains of Iron about their Wastes and Necks, of an extraordinary weight, which bend them almost double, and obliged to wear them during the pleasure of their cruel Patron, and in the mean time work and labour not only like Horses, but

hung up by the Heels, and scourged till deep furrows are made in their Backs and Sides, and in that bleeding and wretched posture, rubbed over with Gunpowder, Salt-Peter or powder of Glass; and there suffered to hang in miserable torment, till order is given for their taking down, which sometimes is not the pleasure of the imperious *Turk* under eight or ten Hours; so that in vain they wish for death that frees them. Others have the Soals of their Feet gashed or ripped, and Salt rammed into the Wounds with Sticks or Irons made for that purpose. Some again they confine in dark and dismal Dungeons full of Toads, Mice, and all manner of noisome and offensive Vermin; where they many times suffer them to perish through Hunger, Thirst, Cold or noysomeness of the place; or sometimes to rid themselves of a miserable life, they rashly and unadvisedly dash their own Brains out against the Walls. And thus, Reader, is the miserable state of such as fall into the hands of the merciless

merciless barbarians, though in their flight they are often assisted by the *Greeks*, who are Christians, these men hazzarding their Lives and confiscation of all their Goods frequently to preserve them; for such is the Law, that if any under the Grand Signiors protection shall be aiding or concealing, maintaining or comforting Slaves in their flight. These good men, often, notwithstanding do harbour them in their Houses, and procure Shipping for their passage into *Italy*, or other Christian Countreys; but in these attempts more lose their Lives by the dangers of Travelling, Shipwrack, Enemies, wild-Beasts, and starving, than escape, or possibly can escape.

The *Turks* have an incantation, which they hold effectual to prevent the flight of their Slaves, which thus they perform: The name of the Slave they write in parchment, and hang it up in the House or Tent, according as they are furnished; for some of them have no Houses, but wander after their Flocks in Tents, the which having done with horrible Curses and Imprecations, they

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charge

charge the Slave, if ever he attempt to escape, swearing by *Mahumet*, that all the curse that can be invented will befall him, if he do; conceiving that this by the help of the Devil, will fright the fugitive, with the fear of meeting Lyons, Bears, Dragons, Tigers, and Wolves, in his way, that he shall perish by hunger, be swallowed up by the Rivers, or be intombed in the depth of the Sea, or that the Heavens will grow dismal and black, and tempestuous storms arise, insomuch that these astonishments will bring him back, and indeed they have their wished effects upon the *Mahumetan* Slaves: but those that believe in Christ, and revere his name, cannot be Bug-beared with things altogether ridiculous and insignificant; and therefore after such they look more narrowly, having spies in divers parts to give notice of their flight, and to pursue them, between whom and the Fugitives happen sharp encounters, insomuch, that some on either side are frequently killed, the Slaves chusing rather to dye fighting like men, than to be brought back, to be tortured and used.

used worse than Dogs; if those that are returned have killed any person, although in their own defence, then are they dipped over Head and Ears in a Cauldron of boyling Oyl; then taken out, being alive, and cast into a deep Dungeon, and there suffered to perish, or else have their flesh launced, and being rubbed over with Honey, or some sweet liquor, are hanged up alive for the Bees, Hornets, Wasps, and such Insects to prey upon: and in that miserable condition, frequently do the Vulturs and other rapacious Fowl feed upon and tear them, whilst living, and in this condition some hang 4 or 5, nay sometimes 6 or 7 days, before they dye: Others they wrap up in Bears Skins, or Swines Skins, and expose them to the fury of Dogs, with which they bait them to Death. These and many more are the Torments these poor Creatures endure, under their cruel Masters,

* Those that are taken by the *Tartars* are worse used, if worse can possible be, for they having little or no employment, for them, (as being a roving, thievish, and uncivilized people, living altogether

ther upon theft and rapine, especially that part adjoyning to Christendom) they keep them in dark places, cruelly beating and torturing them, thereby to oblige them to send their lamentable stories to their Friends in Christendom, (which indeed are such as might move hearts of Flint) thereby to incite and stir them up to purchase them at great Ransoms: for to that end do the *Tartars* carry them away, and if they find within one year, that no enquiry is made after them, nor any rancome likely to be obtained, then do they sell them to the *Turks*; of which vicissitude divers of them are glad, although the change is most miserable, for as the old Proverb amongst us is, *They, as it were, leap out of the Frying-pan into the Fire.*

And thus Reader, are the miseries of poor afflicted Captives, whose part, during their being in service, none dare take but Heaven, to whom they sigh and cry aloud for deliverance, filling the Air with plaints, lamentations and woes still groaning under the oppressing tyranny of their cruel Task-masters, who exceed those of *Egypt*, for they not only

only oblige them to make Brick without Straw, but feed them continually with Bread of Affliction, stripes, and daily menaces, tempting them hourly to deny the Lord that bought them with his precious blood, thereby everlastingly to damn their precious and immortal Souls; whose name, they to their grief, are obliged to hear blasphemed, reproached, and his Godhead reviled and contemned.

F I N I S.

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